

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 298

ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Retains Its Leaders
Labor Gains Reduced Majority
But Conservatives Are Safe
Ramsay MacDonald Goes Down
Geneva Influence Continues
World Issues Await British

IN AN election of importance to the world, Great Britain returns its National Government to power. The Labor Party makes such gains that the Conservative majority of 412 seats in Parliament is cut down almost one half. J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, and his son and Sir Samuel Herbert, leader of the Liberal Party, are defeated. Maj. C. R. Atlee, who recently succeeded George Lansbury as Labor chief, and Sir Stafford Cripps, out of office in the Conservative landslide four years ago, are returned. Prime Minister Baldwin is re-elected without opposition. Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, has his efforts to check the Italo-Ethiopian war rewarded by a big majority. David Lloyd George is stronger than for many seasons—Britain has a lively shake-up, but no change in policy or the men who lead.

The British National Government is seen as having a comparatively free hand during the next four or five years. The opposition now is stronger, more self-reliant. There will be more criticism, harder fights. A real Labor opposition and a small group of Liberals will deny the Government the right of standing as representing all parties. Although Labor cried that the forcing of elections at this time after great national issues had been built up was political chicanery and unfair, there has been a definite victory for a policy that has restored confidence and greatly improved trade, completed the Indian act and made notable gains in housing and slum clearance—British opinion finds it has no important differences on outstanding measures.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, President of the Council and former Prime Minister, is defeated for re-election. His son Malcolm MacDonald also goes down before a Laborite. But MacDonald's political career probably is not at an end. Labor fought hard to revenge itself for his historic desertion of the party when he believed it was wrong; but the expectation is that he will be elevated to the peerage. The same election sees victory for another former Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, and his daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George. Lady Astor is re-elected from Plymouth, her son, William Waldorf Astor, from East Fulham, her son-in-law, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, from Rutland and Stamford—Vibrant Lady Astor has written real politics in England.

Since the British Government has been the mainstay of recent League policy, a national election has perhaps been of more importance to many nations. With the Baldwin Government given a new lease of power, no change is to be expected at Geneva in the League's fight for world peace and the annihilation of war through the defeat of Italy by sanctions. Sir Samuel Hoare and Capt. Anthony Eden go ahead. Prime Minister Baldwin has won on pledges to strengthen the British defense forces. This is building up arms while engaged in a death struggle with war. If the death struggle wins, some of the increased armament may never be required. Britain has shown vast courage and able leadership in the collective action against Italy. The genuine peace lovers of the world are gratified with the election results—They feel that something very precious to them is being carried chiefly in British hands.

Observers at Geneva begin at once to say that Britain will probably have to play a stronger part in developing an Italo-Ethiopian peace. As most powerful nation in the League, its earnest efforts are indispensable. Cautious proposals are being argued. One is that Italy cannot be allowed to win because this would bring back acquisition by aggression and glorification of arms. Another is that Ethiopia must not win because this would set the world's black and brown races into motion against the white. Britain may assist the Ethiopian cause against an aggressor—but the victory must be clearly one of justice, above any consideration of race, color or creed.

Out of the British election Baldwin, Hoare and Eden, notably, emerge in larger stature than before. They are, apparently, fixtures for years to come. They will speak Britain at Geneva. How far will they go on mighty issues that are lifting above the horizon? The Italian boycott will claim their best thought. The good of the world says the boycott's purpose must win. When they do, what settlement with an aggressor? Vast wisdom will be needed at Geneva. Geneva is comforted to have the three men in continuance. It expects them to be channels for pure ideas. For Geneva itself best knows the truth about some of its own astonishing accomplishments of recent months—These were not, seemingly, of common diplomatist planning; an infinite intelligence seemed plainly to be impetus and guide.

Baldwin Government Wins By Reduced Majority In British General Election

Lloyd George Wins, but MacDonald Loses in British General Election, Full of Surprises; Cripps, Lansbury, Hoare and Eden Among Those Elected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Nov. 15—A good working majority for the Baldwin Government is held assured by the first day's report of results in the general election.

The Labor Opposition is also assured of being much stronger than in the last Parliament. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin today is in the position of being able to count upon adequate support to enable him to continue his dual policy of vigorously pushing forward League of Nations sanctions abroad, while simultaneously strengthening Britain's armed forces at home. At the same time he is no longer faced with the almost negligible Opposition which was all that he had against him in the last Parliament.

MacDonalds and Lloyd Georges
With the victory for the Conservatives in general, came defeat for former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, who lost in his Seaham constituency to his Labor Party opponent, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell. Mr. MacDonald's vote being only 17,882 to the total of 38,389 for Mr. Shinwell, who served as Minister of Mines in the first MacDonald Government. The present Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was defeated.

While the most recent ex-Prime Minister and his son were being defeated, another former Prime Min-

Heavy Repression Of Jews Avoided In Reich Decree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Nov. 15—German Jews lose all political rights and are to be expelled from public services, according to today's government order, which is officially declared, is a definitive settlement of the racial problem of the Reich, providing a "modus vivendi" for all future relations between Germans and Jews within these borders.

Today's order is regarded as considerably milder in a number of respects than the two laws passed by the Nuremberg Reichstag on Sept. 15, for the protection of "German blood and honor," though not differing from their fundamental racial principles.

Mild Definitions
It is certainly milder in its definition of the term Jew than many members of the Nuremberg Reichstag would wish and its definiteness is held to remove much injustice based on uncertainty within the ranks of German Jews themselves.

A Jew, according to today's pronouncement, is a person who has three or four Jewish grandparents, or, if only two Jewish grandparents, has voluntarily declared himself or herself to be Jewish or who belongs to the Hebrew religion or who desires to join it.

Half-Jews May Be Citizens
Special regulations are made for "half-Jews"—persons with one or two Jewish grandparents, whereby, under special conditions, they may become German citizens, not merely subjects.

In the Third Reich, henceforth, will be two kinds of state members—citizens and subjects. Citizens will be persons who are Germans or of a kindred blood. The right to vote at elections, to hold office and commissions in the fighting forces, etc., become theirs automatically if they had the right to vote on Sept. 30. Later they will receive a special "citizenship" letter.

Subjects will be those persons defined above as Jews. Enquiry as to the legal status of Jews brought the answer that they are not a minority but a "closed community."

Change With New Year
After Dec. 31, 1935, no Jew will be permitted to hold any public office. Present Jewish holders will be pensioned, but if they fought for Germany during the last war they will receive full pay until they attain to retirement age, when their pensions will be re-examined.

Today's proclamation also finally prohibits all intercourse between Germans and Jews in the interest of "racial purity." Whereas the Nuremberg decree forbade all Aryan maid servants under 45 years of age to work in Jewish households, this age limit has been reduced to 35 years, undoubtedly because of the possible reaction on the labor market and consequent increase in unemployment.

Called Broad-Minded
The Jewish problem, Herr Stuckardt, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, stated to the press today, has been settled in a very broad-minded way. Jews, he went on, have been given full individual rights. They may exhibit the flag and have full rights in their religious and cultural lives. On the other hand, all intermixtures of Germans and Jews is finally forbidden.

A majority of observers, however, think that the new order only touches the fringe of the Jewish problem. They point out that the problem of the Jew in business has yet to be settled.

Rogers Favors Smith as State Schools Head

Tech Professor Asserts He Would Decline Offer to Succeed Him

Boston Today—also
sees—Lynn police arrest three men in drive to stop school children gambling with lunch money—S. S. Farnham ready to sail as scrap iron is loaded, must avoid League restricted ports—S. S. Liberty Globe unloads as longshoremen's boycott ends—Food prices show advance—Clamoring job hunters at Curley door make Governor late for work.

Rogers—He Wouldn't Take State Education Post

Retention of Payson Smith as State Commissioner of Education was forecast in Boston today as the two persons most prominently mentioned for the \$9000 a year post announced they would not accept it and advised that Mr. Smith be continued.

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, widely known educator whose whimsical advice to graduating students relative to "being slightly snobbish and marrying the boss's daughter," gained him national attention, today denied reports he would succeed Mr. Smith when the latter's term expires early next month. "Such reports are entirely unwarranted," Professor Rogers said, "the position has not been offered to me, and I could not accept it if it were."

He said that Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of the Boston schools, would make an excellent commissioner, but if he won't accept I should regret to see Mr. Smith leave the post. His retirement at this time would constitute a real loss to the State.

Previously, Mr. Campbell had offered and said that Mr. Smith, who has served since 1916, should be retained.

In his work for the Commonwealth, Mr. Smith has won national honors for instituting progressive educational methods. Governor Curley today said the Smith appointment question was left open, and that he had not yet decided whether to replace the Commissioner or retain him. "I am listening to all sides of the matter," he said.

The New England Association of School Superintendents, concluding a two-day meeting at the State House here today, voted to institute a statewide drive in Massachusetts in behalf of retaining Dr. Payson Smith as state commissioner of education. An attempt will be made, leaders said, to interest women clubs, professional groups and service organizations in the affair.

Gambling—Arrests In Lynn School Charges

Eight days of careful investigation, which included surveillance of Lynn school yards and suspected

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Rockefeller Seeks Christian Unity by Nonsectarian Gifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 15—John D. Rockefeller Jr. announced today that in future he is giving to religious groups, chiefly interdenominational or non-denominational in character.

The announcement comes after Mr. Rockefeller had given millions of dollars to religious organizations, among which the Baptist Church was a chief beneficiary. Mr. Rockefeller is a member of this denomination.

Form or Substance
The reason for this change of program was given by Mr. Rockefeller as due to the thought he now holds that there is a tendency "inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity instead of the oneness of Christian purpose."

"I have long felt that this denominational emphasis has a divisive force in the progress of organized Christian work and an obstacle to the development of the spirit and light of Christ among men," he says in a letter to the Northern Baptist Convention. This letter was dated March 7 and made public here today.

Rockefeller's Letter
The text of Mr. Rockefeller's letter follows: March 7, 1935. To the Northern Baptist Convention: Gentlemen: Some months ago I sent you my contribution for the current fiscal year and in so doing stated that it would be my final annual gift to the unified budget of the Northern Baptist Convention. Hereafter, such sums as I may donate to general religious work it is my present thought to contribute to specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or non-denominational in character, which interpret the Christian faith in the light of present-day needs and which are based not so much on denominational affiliation as on broad, forward-looking principles

A. F. of L. Head Talks With Coal Board



Left to Right—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Hosford Jr., Percy Telford, George Aker, C. E. Smith, and, Inset, Walter H. Maloney, Members of the National Bituminous Coal Commission

Guffey Act Valid According to Rule Of Federal Court

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15 (P)—A Federal District Court opinion holding Congress has the power to decide conclusively what industries affect interstate commerce and to regulate those industries under the "general welfare" authorization of the Constitution today was headed toward final determination by the Supreme Court.

Federal Judge Elwood Hamilton, holding the Guffey Coal Act valid and constitutional at every point of attack, upheld the declaration of Congress that control of the bituminous coal industry under the "Little NRA" set up by the measure was for the public good.

Judge Hamilton, in his decision filed last night, also stipulated that coal companies who have attacked the Guffey Act in his court may be exempt from the 1½ per cent tax pending decisions by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

All coal companies, under provisions of the act, pay 1½ per cent production tax for administration. For non-compliance, coal producers are assessed an additional 13½ per cent, or 15 per cent total. Judge Hamilton ordered all companies to pay only the 1½ per cent tax pending decisions by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, chief counsel for the coal companies opposing the Guffey Bill's regulations, announced an immediate appeal would be taken. Judge Hamilton was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Dawson, who resigned last summer to re-enter private practice.

Judge Hamilton gave the first complete decision upon constitutionality of the Guffey Act.

Nineteen Companies Rebelled

Nineteen coal companies, with sales totaling nearly \$700,000 a month, challenged the New Deal's substitute, in the coal industry, for the NRA. Judge Hamilton left these companies free to operate without penalty, on equal terms with submissive companies, until the constitutional issue is settled on appeal.

They will not have to pay the 13½ per cent output tax imposed on defiant operators, but only the 1½ per cent levied on all companies—and that to the court and not the Government.

Action Not Premature
Judge Hamilton overruled government objections that the action was premature because the Guffey taxes are not due yet; and that revenue laws forbid injunctions against tax collection requiring objectors to pay and then sue to get their money back.

Judge Hamilton's rulings—if sustained—will require the soft coal industry either to submit to government regulation or to operate under a tax handicap of 13½ per cent of the value of its output. Thus the wages paid 450,000

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Ruble Stabilized By Soviet Decree 5 to 1 U. S. Dollar

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (P)—By official decree, the Soviet Union today ordered the ruble stabilized at the rate of five rubles for one United States dollar.

The decree becomes effective Feb. 1 when, by similar orders, the government-operated Torgsin Stores will cease to sell for foreign money.

The gold ruble is at present quoted at 113 to the dollar. The paper ruble, popular monetary medium, is worth approximately four cents.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars ordered the closing of the stores and instructed foreigners and Russians with incomes in foreign currency to buy rubles to meet living expenses.

Tourists wishing to visit the Soviet Union will be sold hotel and travel accommodations at the new rate but price adjustments are expected to establish approximately the same proportion as at present.

The state bank was designated as the official agency to handle the foreign exchange and was ordered to open branches in all principal cities in the Soviet Union, and in Moscow.

Hull Warns War Trading Must Abate

Shows Mounting List of Raw Materials Used in Warfare

Repeats All Risk Is Upon Shippers

Munitions, Oil, Steel, Copper as Articles Violating Intent of Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The latest, the strongest, and by far the most important statement yet issued by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, denouncing war profits by American firms exporting commodities to Italy was made today.

On the basis of latest trade figures, Secretary Hull declares that these exports to Italy are increasing, and in renewing his warning against the war-born trade he, for the first time, definitely links a range of major commodities with the "implements of war" which are already excluded by the Neutrality Law.

Does Not Mention Cotton
"The American people are entitled to know," declared Secretary Hull, "that there are certain commodities, such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel which are essential war materials, although not actually arms, ammunition or implements of war, and that according to recent government trade reports a considerably increased amount of these is being exported for war purposes."

"This class of trade is directly contrary to the policy of this Government as announced in official statements of the President and Secretary of State, as it is also contrary to the general spirit of the recent Neutrality Act."

Again Parallels League
Thus, after the British general election, and on the eve of the taking effect of the first economic sanctions ever imposed by the League of Nations against a great power, the State Department, in Secretary Hull's statement, has ever used formerly, once again, to trade with the purpose of the League, though maintaining, as ever, a nominal freedom from its decisions and independence of action.

The Hull statement does not give specific figures of recent American exports to Italy in any of the categories named, particularly since Oct. 5, when the first "trade at your own risk" warning was issued.

Get Figures Direct
The State Department has been collecting its own figures direct from the New York customs house, as well as by cable dispatches from its representatives in Rome.

The Commerce Department also gets its official figures from compilations of customs clearances from all American ports, which are first collected at New York. These are on a monthly basis, and will be published early next week, it is expected.

Two recent holidays in New York have delayed them for October, it is understood. The State Department figures are collected from week to week, however, on the basis for Secretary Hull's renewed warnings.

The Hull Statement
Secretary Hull's statement follows: In view of the many inquiries that are being asked from time to time with respect to trade with Ethiopia and Italy, I deem it proper again to call attention to the statement by the President on Oct. 5, that he desired it "to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

On Oct. 10 I explained that the President's statement was based primarily upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war, and that "it certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents."

I further explained that "our people might well realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries, and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about."

The President, in a statement on Oct. 30, further emphasized the spirit of this policy.

Contrary to Neutrality
The American people are entitled to know that there are certain commodities such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel which are essential war materials although not actually arms, ammunition or implements of war, and that according to recent government trade reports, a considerably increased amount of these is being exported, for war purposes.

This class of trade is directly contrary to the policy of this Government as announced in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

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Baldwin Government Wins By Reduced Majority In British General Election

(Continued from Page 1)

was victorious by a majority of 20,149 votes.
Sir John Simon, formerly Foreign Secretary but holding the portfolio of Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government, had the small majority of 642 votes.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, present Minister of Education, retained his seat for Westminster.

Sir Victor Warrander, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, was elected.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, motor speedster, failed to win his race for the Commons, being defeated by Mr. W. H. Green of the Labor Party.

Opposition More Formidable
Prime Minister Baldwin fully expected to lose a large portion of the unopposed majority which he secured in the 1931 elections. He has actually up to the present done materially better than most of his supporters anticipated.

Labor Leaders Win
Labor has secured return by increased majorities of Maj. Clement R. Attlee, party leader, who succeeded George Lansbury on the League support issue, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, also prominent in the labor organization in the last Parliament. Sir Stafford Cripps, Left Wing Laborite, was successful in his contest. The veteran Laborite, Mr. George Lansbury, also won his seat.

Labor has also regained seats for most of those of its more prominent men, including Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. John R. Clynes, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, among those who lost their places in Parliament in the 1931 election. On the other hand, there has been no overwhelming turn-over of votes and labor has failed in its attack upon a number of constituents, including Salford, Liverpool, Preston, Bury, Blackburn, Accrington, Bootle, Stockton and Tynemouth, where the Government was by no means very secure. The Government has also had notable though isolated wins, including East Fulham, to its credit. It has also succeeded in securing seats, though generally with much-decreased majorities, for most of its leaders.

The Liberals have lost their leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, and their position generally has been weakened. The Government National Labor supporters on the other hand while not doing too brilliantly have had a success in securing the re-election of Mr. James H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Women Candidates
Miss Margaret Bondfield, first woman cabinet member in Britain, was defeated by Miss Irene Ward, Conservative, as in 1931.

Viscountess Astor was victorious in her contest and two others of her family were also winners.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Northway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies, 5 cents in Greater Boston; 6 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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candidate for the House of Commons, Mrs. Fremantle, was defeated by Maj. Alfred Duff Cooper.

Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the last Labor Government, lost her contest with Mr. Harold MacMillan, Conservative.

French Radicals Avert Crisis By Supporting Laval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, Nov. 15.—Simultaneously with the National Government's victory in the British elections, which is warmly welcomed here as assuring the continuity of Britain's foreign policy, the French Government today likewise won a significant political triumph.

Under the urgent pressure of Edouard Herriot, the Radical deputies who constitute an essential portion of Premier Pierre Laval's parliamentary majority decided to make every effort to avoid overthrowing the Cabinet.

Fear Unbalanced Budget
The official communiqué issued today by the Radical deputies announced their desire for a compromise agreement with the Government which will avoid unbalancing the budget. The issue whereon there was disagreement is M. Laval's drastic economy decrees and in particular the action of the Chamber's Finance Committee in rejecting three of these decrees, thus adding over 2,000,000,000 francs to the expense side of the budget estimate.

Gold Flowing Fast
An important and probably decisive factor in the Government's political victory was the Bank of France's action in raising the discount rate yesterday from 3 to 4 per cent, thus dramatically calling attention to the exodus of French gold from its vaults, which totaled 287,000,000 francs last week and is expected to reach at least 1,000,000,000 francs this week. Political uncertainty and particularly apprehension lest a revolutionary government should succeed M. Laval's deflationist cabinet is admittedly behind much of this gold flight from France.

Moment Not Right
In these circumstances, Left parties have apparently concluded the time is not propitious for upsetting the apple-cart. M. Herriot is authoritatively reported as having declared at a Radical meeting this morning, "If Laval falls, with whom will you replace him? Let me warn you it will not be by me."
M. Laval's survival thus is regarded as assured, if he is willing to make some concession to the Left in the form of "humanizing" the more severe salary and pension cuts. This he is reported as being doing to do provided the budget balance is not too obviously destroyed.

Separate Reply to Italy
Separate but concerted replies to the Italian protest against sanctions are to be sent by France and Britain. This is authoritatively stated here to be the result of an interview Premier Laval had yesterday with Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador. Although the opposition of French importers and exporters to the League's economic sanctions continues intense, there is no indication that the Government will not carry out faithfully the obligations which it has assumed in common with other League members.

Hull Declares War Trading Must Abate
(Continued from Page 1)
Official statements of the President and Secretary of State, as it is also contrary to the general spirit of the recent neutrality act.

The Administration is closely observing the trend and volume of exports to those countries and within a few days the Department of Commerce expects to have complete detailed lists of all commodities exported to the belligerents which will enable exact comparison with lists for the same period last year.

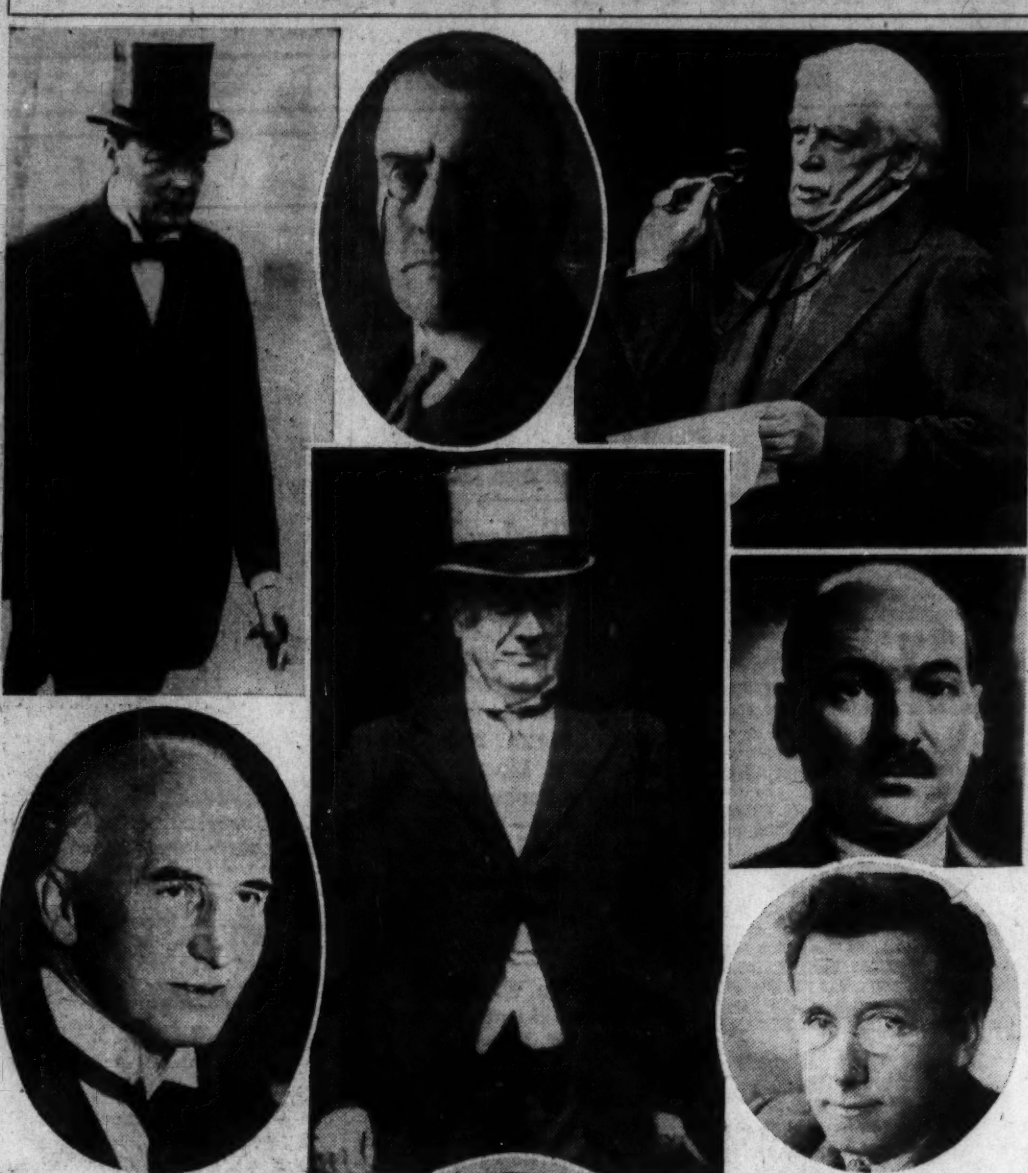
On the other hand, some of America's more important exports to Italy cited by Secretary Hull showed a tendency to fall off in the September figures, and it is assumed that later figures for October, available to the Department of State, must have shown a reversal in this trend. The Commerce Department has pointed out that general world business pickup is providing a normal export improvement in most commodities.

American exports of copper ingots to Italy in September for example were only 5,682,736 pounds, as against 11,975,554 pounds in August. However, the average monthly shipments for the year are much higher than in 1934, and the first 10 months of 1935 have already accounted for 61,300,000 pounds against 43,000,000 for all of 1934.

Astor Family Win 3 Commons Seats

By the Associated Press
London, Nov. 15.—The first mother-son political combination in Parliament's history won seats in the House of Commons today.
Lady Astor, born Nancy Langhorne in Virginia, was re-elected to the Conservative position from Plymouth she has held since 1919 when she was the first woman to become a member of the House. She polled 21,491 votes to 15,394 for Mr. G. Ward, Laborite.
Her son, Mr. W. W. Astor, who prefers to be called "Bill," defeated Mr. J. C. Wilmet, Laborite, by more than 1000 votes to register a Conservative gain in East Fulham.
Another member of the Astor family, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Astor's son-in-law, won in Rutland and Stamford.

Winners in British General Elections



Talmadge Takes Cotton Act Fight To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A seven-point attack on constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act was filed with the Supreme Court today by Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, a critic of the Roosevelt Administration.

His brief renewed his recent request that the high court pass on the validity of the act without waiting for rulings by lower courts. It was first attack on a New Deal law filed originally by a State in the Supreme Court.

Government Opposes Plea
A decision on whether Governor Talmadge can prosecute the suit probably will be announced next Monday. The Government opposed the action on the ground that there was no basis for the Supreme Court to decide the case without waiting for lower tribunals to give their opinions.

The new brief, filed on behalf of Governor Talmadge by M. J. Yeomans, Georgia Attorney General, said the Bankhead Act, limiting production by imposing a tax on cotton grown in excess of a fixed quota, was invalid for the following reasons:
"Because it is an unconstitutional interference with the rights reserved to the states."
"It is not a valid regulation of interstate commerce, but a regulation of local intrastate affairs."

Expansionist Monetary Policy Gains Strong Support in Britain
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON.—Growing recognition here of the potency of an expansionist monetary policy as a means to trade recovery is seen in the National Government's election announcement of a £30,000,000 railway development loan and of its intention, if returned to office, to spend £100,000,000 in the next five years on improving roads.

The Federation of British Industries, representing United Kingdom enterprises generally, and the Midland Bank, which is the largest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, have simultaneously issued statements throwing light upon this trend of opinion.

Stable Incomes Needed
The federation discusses the relationship of cause and effect existing between monetary policy and trade recovery. The Midland Bank produces evidence to show that any return to the gold standard at present—owing to its liability to restrict credit—would be gravely detrimental to British industry, a view in which the federation appears now to concur.
It is pointed out by the federation that stable incomes and prices are essential for domestic prosperity. It goes on to show that they are at present incompatible with the maintenance of an automatic international gold standard. The federation also expresses the view that Government-assisted spending may afford valuable support to a cheap money policy as a means to promoting trade recovery.

Christmastime Gifts GLOVES Lingerie BUZZACOTT'S KNITTED WEAR Silkestia Hose Lisse & Pyramid Handkerchiefs 424 MOSELEY RD. BIRMINGHAM

Top, Left to Right—Winston Churchill, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Austen Chamberlain, Former Conservative Foreign Secretary; David Lloyd George, Formerly Prime Minister; Left, in Circle—Sir John Simon, Former Foreign Secretary, Now Home Secretary, in the Center—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister. To the Right Upper is Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Party Leader. Beneath, in Circle—Another Strong Laborite, Herbert Morrison. Under the Photograph of Mr. Baldwin, in Circle, is Sir Stafford Cripps, Left Wing Laborite.

interstate commerce, but a regulation of local intrastate affairs.
"Their regulatory provisions cannot be sustained as a valid exercise of the taxing power."
"As a taxing statute the Bankhead Act is unconstitutional because lacking in territorial uniformity."

Taxing Power
"It is not a valid exercise of the taxing power, because the taxes provided for are not laid for public purposes."
"It deprives complainant of its property without due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment."

Brazil Senate Approves Trade Treaty With U. S.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Brazilian Senate yesterday unanimously approved a reciprocal trade treaty between Brazil and the United States. It is one of the first acts of its kind Brazil has successfully negotiated with the Roosevelt Administration. The chamber previously ratified the treaty.

Today's action, it is believed by observers, will strengthen the Brazilian Government's chances for the establishment of a credit to thaw out \$30,000,000 in commercial credits owed to North Americans. These credits have been blocked here because of a dearth of exchange.

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Rover Scout Plan In England Gives Jobs to 900 Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CASTLE HEDDINGHAM, Eng.—Castle Heddington Rover Scout training scheme has now taken 900 men off the unemployment lists and put them into jobs. It has also been found that over a period of six years since the scheme started 93 per cent of the men assisted are known to be still in good employment.

The scheme was originated by Miss Musette Majendie, who was herself a Scout Commissioner, with a camp at her home at Castle Heddington, in Essex. Here she made a start with 30 men drawn from areas most seriously affected by unemployment.

A three-month course has been instituted. While in camp the men are amenable to Scout law, and Scout discipline and ideals are observed under the Rover Scouts in charge. A trained cook looks after the meals and also gives lessons to those men who wish to train as cooks. Others through the kindly co-operation of house owners in the neighborhood receive training as butlers, footmen, chauffeurs, groomers or handy men.

The value of the scheme is recognized by the Ministry of Labor and there are now five other camps in different parts of the country. Men who wish to join one of these camps are warned that it means giving up their unemployment insurance benefit, working hard, and submitting to strict discipline. But they know also that they are sure of a job when the course is finished, and that as long as they work their best they can rely on the organization to keep in touch with them and help them in the future.

About £1000 has to be raised a year for each camp to add to the Government contribution of £8 per man trained. On the other side it means men taken off the taxpayers' burden and transformed into self-respecting citizens.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

political rights were withdrawn from Jews. They cannot vote or serve in public office. Jewish government servants now in office will be pensioned and retired at the end of this year. Marriages between Jews and "quarter Jews" or between "quarter Jews" themselves are prohibited. Jews may employ Aryan domestic servants only when the servants are 35 years of age or over.

Decree eases the Nürnberg clamps somewhat: Page 1.

Philippines—President Inaugurated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—In the inaugural din of fireworks and whistles, the milling of excited crowds and the stimulus of independence ceremonies, President Quezon's first words to the new Philippine Commonwealth were of contrasting and stern solemnity. "If we prove ourselves incapable of the protection of life, liberty and property of nationals and foreigners," he said, "we shall be exposed to the danger and intervention of foreign powers."

"No one," he said, "need have any misgivings as to the attitude of the Government toward lawless individuals or subversive movements. They shall be dealt with firmly. There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace."

The Filipinos settle down to serious problems: Page 1.

Neutrality—Raw Material Sale Disapproved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Basic raw material shipments to the belligerents, though not forbidden by the letter of the Neutrality Act, were declared by Secretary Hull to be "directly contrary to the policy of this Government" and to "the general spirit" of the act. This most far-reaching of all the Hull statements on neutrality was based on the fact, as the Secretary said, that war shipments of certain commodities, such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and steel, have considerably increased.

Mr. Hull leans yet closer to League sanctions support: Page 1.

Canada—Court to Review Social Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Supreme Court of Canada, in special sitting on Jan. 15, 1936, will examine the constitutionality of social laws passed by the last Parliament. Prime Minister King wishes to determine in advance just how far his Government can go along lines of social legislation, under the Constitution.

Far East—Japanese Forecast Chinese Secessions

TOKYO—Japanese press dispatches forecast the breaking off of three North China provinces from the National Government within several days, according to the Associated Press. They reported a flood of manifestos and petitions from the people of these provinces asking to be released from Chinese domination. They listed a formidable number of Chinese leaders in North China who are quoted as ready to lead an autonomy movement. Foreign observers claim this independence movement is all Japanese-fostered.

Nanking—Japan's preparations for another coup-d'état in North China, similar to that in Manchuria, were said here to be approaching a climax. The cementing of the bonds between the Chinese National Government and the highly nationalistic and anti-Japanese Canton Government in South China went far toward discrediting rumors that Dictator Chiang Kai-shek is in league with Japan, and foreshadowed a vigorous resistance to Japanese demands.

Japanese are said to have interpreted the renewed union with South China as the breaking of the last straw of friendliness from the Kuomintang Party, which is still in congress here. Japanese military circles are reported convinced that only by a seizure of power can it now detach the North China provinces.

In Ethiopia—Ambush Delays Italians

An Ethiopian ambush succeeded in delaying General Mariotti's column on the north for a day, being disclosed only by laborers circling maneuvers, according to the Associated Press. Italian reports indicated 55 Ethiopians and 20 Italians killed, and many wounded on both sides. (Italian losses are usually minimized, it was pointed out.) Only after the retreat of the Ethiopian unit could the column occupy Azbi, its objective.

Italian planes bombed an enemy encampment at Antalo, an important market place south of Makale, and virtually wiped it out. Ethiopian information at once proclaimed that a priest was killed and a church burned.

On the south, meager details obscured the advance of the Italian forces on Jijiga, and it is difficult to foresee how soon a major encounter will come. Italian spokesmen claimed that a decisive battle was imminent.

Guffey Act—Ruled Constitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In the first complete court decision on the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Act, Judge Hamilton of the Federal District Court found that act constitutional. The 19 protesting coal companies will appeal the decision at once.

If the decision is sustained, the wages and prices of the vast bituminous coal industry will be subject to rigid control by two commissions set up by the Guffey Act, and must pay a tax of 13½ per cent of all output if they violate commission rulings.

Judge Hamilton's decision was broad, declaring the federal power to regulate wages and prices under the interstate commerce and general welfare clauses to be effective wherever states were helpless to act, or failed to do so. Pending appeal of the decision, he suspended any penalties against the 19 companies for operating outside the Guffey Act administration.

Roumania—King Demands Stronger Armament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—King Carol demanded "new efforts and sacrifices" for building up armaments from the Roumanian people, in an address to Parliament. In the shadow of Hungarian demands for large slices of Roumanian land through treaty revision, and with Germany and Italy vying in promises to help Hungary get this territory, the King said that armament was rapidly proceeding. League sanctions, he said, had imposed a heavy load on Roumania, which had sold much to Italy.

Airwoman—Jean Batten Lands in Swamp

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Miss Jean Batten, forced down at Praia Secca, Brazil, while on a flight to Rio de Janeiro, reached this city in a Brazilian army plane, leaving her own damaged ship in a salt swamp. The New Zealand aviator, first woman to fly alone over the South Atlantic, had landed at Praia Secca, about 53 miles north of Rio de Janeiro, because of lack of fuel.

Miss Batten immediately laid claim to the record for a speed crossing of the south Atlantic. She stated: "I flew from Dakar, Africa, to Natal in 13 hours and 15 minutes." Officials of "Air France," the French international line which flies regular air-mail crossings of the south Atlantic said Pilot Guillaumet of their company flew the airplane Centaur over the route in 13 hours and 37 minutes in October, the record up to that time.

Miss Batten said she expected to fly on to Buenos Aires within three days after her plane is repaired.

"A Girl in the News": Page 3.

Movie Stage Dedicated In Honor of Will Rogers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—The stir of movie-making was heard today in a new studio sound stage dedicated to the late Will Rogers. Three hundred friends of the actor-humorist, including four United States senators and two governors, participated in memorial services on his "home lot" at Twentieth Century-Fox yesterday. All paid tribute to his life and work. Little Shirley Temple spoke. "I loved him, too," she said. A plaque unveiled at the \$250,000 structure bore the inscription: "Will Rogers, who made the whole world laugh and the whole world love you."

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Artists Oppose War and Fascism In Soho Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15—In Soho there has been opened an international art exhibition which is a show of protest.

To the Soho rooms 400 artists have sent their work as their means of expressing their opposition to war and to dictatorial government. These artists include French, American, Dutch and British. Among those eminent British artists who have associated themselves with the exhibition are Mr. Augustus John, Dame Laura Knight, Mr. Eric Gill and Mr. Duncan Grant.

Views on War

One part of the exhibition is allotted to a special section showing, in pictorial form, the views of many artists upon war.

For the rest the exhibits have been chosen to form an outstanding artistic event. The aim of this part of the exhibition is not to show how the artists feel upon the subjects of war and Fascism but to show that many different schools of art are united upon the question of resisting war. The pictures upon the walls are like signatures under a statement.

The exhibition will be on view in Soho Square for three weeks. Later, selections from it will be exhibited in the East End of London and in the provinces.

Their Chance

"Most artists are opposed to war in any form," Miss Helen Wilson, secretary of the exhibition, declared to The Christian Science Monitor. "Our object has been to unite these artists. We have aimed at giving them a chance to show their opposition."

"It may be," she added, "that just sending a picture to an exhibition does not seem to be doing very much. But it is, for the first time, bringing many artists of many schools together with a definite purpose."

"We want the public to see the artists' point of view," she said. "We want to protest against the increasing tendency of Fascist governments to dictate to artists how they shall paint and what they shall paint. In one country several artistically important schools are banned altogether."

New Jersey Studies Relief Complications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15—Following closely a statement by Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins that no more federal funds would be available to New Jersey for direct relief after Dec. 1, the resignation of Chester I. Barnard as chairman of the State Relief Council on Wednesday has further complicated this State's problem of raising revenue to finance its emergency relief needs in 1936.

It has been estimated by the relief council that from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 will be required to finance all phases of New Jersey relief next year. The wide variance is dependent upon the success of the Works Progress Administration program, general business conditions, severity of the weather and upon food and fuel prices.

With its short-lived 2 per cent sales tax repealed, New Jersey is now lacking any definite program to raise funds for relief needs. A group in the incoming Legislature, led by Senator-elect Cleo, of Essex County, who gained wide popularity through his successful fight against the sales tax, will attempt to raise the relief revenue through drastic economies in state government. Thus far, however, no detailed plans have been announced.

Aviator Conquers Odds In Daily Flight Plan

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dr. John D. Brock began his seventh year of daily flights today with a partial concession to winter.

He had taken off on his 2191st consecutive flight, despite menacing clouds which formed an almost zero ceiling and had maintained his record for getting off the ground each day for the last six years, but returned when snow fell. He abandoned a scheduled flight to Oklahoma City.

His determination to fly daily—"I don't see why I should stop within 10 years"—has led to many complications, some hazardous and at the same time it has brought him a record unique in aviation, along with fame and trophies.

He has flown to every state capital in the United States, he has won races, and he has learned to shave while flying, to save time.

A Girl in the News



Wide World
Miss Jean Batten
Flier Extraordinary

A little girl who does big things! That is how New Zealanders regard Miss Jean Batten who flew the South Atlantic alone in a peil-mel flight of 13 hours, 15 minutes, straight as an arrow from Dakar in Africa to Natal in Brazil. Last spring she became the first woman to fly alone all the way out from England to Australia and back, eclipsing Mrs. Amy Johnson's return mark also.

Folks back in New Zealand have hardly recovered their breath in estimating the amazing things that "Jumping Jean" has accomplished in the seemingly few months since she went to London to study music and then one day discovered the music she liked best of all was the terrific tempo of whirling cylinders and whining wires.

And there were plenty of stay-at-homes even then who said powder puffs and spark plugs wouldn't harmonize. But the drone of her trim little Haviland-Cypres has drowned out the doleful howling of not-so-up-and-coming persons.

Here are no powder-puff achievements. Out to Australia and back, 15 days from England and about 20 lack. Trackless jungles, trackless oceans. She conquered half a world alone.

Slim and pretty and only 25, Jean Batten makes strong men marvel at things she achieves with laughing ease. There is no high and easy road to success in the realm she travels. It takes nerve and skill and a purpose so strong that courage will not fail to see one safely across. These are the intangibles that Jean Batten conceals in baffling nonchalance and a capricious smile.

She has had her ups and downs. Once she was forced down in India on a flight to Australia.

Did she sit down beside the wreck and cry? No, she up and thumbed a camel ride to civilization, picked up parts, patched the plane—and flew on. The next time she crashed through on her dream flight—England to Australia alone!

Her calm assurance thrills others. "I'll fly to Rio in the morning," says Jean, fishing for her powder puff. These were the first words she spoke in landing at Natal after putting 1281 miles of ocean out of her sight.

And she did—even though her own plane was forced into a swamp for lack of gas. She hopped out and thumbed a ride to Rio in a Brazilian army plane.

Once again Jean Batten comes smiling through.

Storm of Protest Gathers On U. S.-Canada Trade Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

the tariff, and it will be strange if the new Roosevelt-Hull policies of international trade rapprochement do not stir up the fight anew in the coming presidential election.

Taking one instance alone, the new Brazilian-United States trade treaty, which will be promptly signed, provides among other things a 50 per cent reduction in United States tariffs on manganese.

It does not matter that this decrease has been purchased by similar reductions in Brazilian tariff rates for American products. The same tariff reduction that benefits Brazilian manganese will be offered Russian manganese, under the cardinal feature of the Hull-Roosevelt tariff program of extending the benefits of one reduction to all countries on the most-favored-nation treaty basis.

It so happens that the manganese lobby has been one of the most vocal in the capital. A ready-made campaign issue accordingly is presented to opponents of the New Deal, that American manganese workers are being put out of jobs, while Russian manganese is given favorable treatment.

Only Sample of Trouble

This is only one minor example of the kind of campaign that lies ahead. The agricultural schedules in the new Canadian treaty are likely to cause particular agitation. It so happens that in any tariff reductions, the particular home industry affected is vocal and militant, while the mass of consumers who may be benefited are quiescent or ignorant.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has just announced that he will take responsibility in future for any foreign materials accepted in works projects. The commotion over the German steel is highly significant of the temper of the times.

An official of the Woodcrest Construction Company, a sub-contractor who bought the German steel, declares that no American manufacturer produces this particular type although it has been known and approved for 12 years, and although his company has sought to induce them to manufacture this type of piling, but without success.

Want Doors Kept Closed

There is no real evidence, three years after Secretary Wallace's book, "America Must Choose," was written, that there is any widespread change in the public sentiment on the question of foreign trade.

Though economists insist that America cannot hope to export, unless it is prepared to import foreign goods, the prejudice against opening the doors to cheap foreign goods continues.

Trade with Canada has dropped to a third of what it was a few years ago, and the Roosevelt-Hull tariff pact will doubtless restore it temporarily. But the same political elements that reared the original Smoot-Hawley tariff wall are powerful though dormant.

The cohesive force of a common hatred of the new reciprocal tariffs is already uniting them, according to evidence here, with the prospect of a first-rate drive in the immediate future.

This, despite the fact that experi-

ence with the reciprocal trade pact with Sweden, signed Aug. 5, has shown that it loosened up trade extensively between the two countries. Not only did a great extension occur of Swedish imports into the United States, but American sales to Sweden have equaled or surpassed imports.

American dried fruit exports jumped, and pork exports doubled. Trade with Cuba has increased greatly under the new treaty. This result, however, is not sufficient to drown out the opposition to the breaking down of barriers.

Canadian Premier Pushes Trade Pact With Japan; Reports on First Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 15—"Mr. Cordell Hull and I are expecting to sign the trade treaty Friday afternoon at the White House," announced Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to the press yesterday afternoon, a few moments before entering for Washington. He did not know when the terms would be made public, but probably not before Sunday so that they would appear simultaneously in Canadian and American newspapers on Monday.

Japan and Canada have been exchanging views in a most friendly attitude in regard to settling their trade difficulties, said Mr. King. He expected an adjustment satisfactory to both parties would be announced shortly.

The Premier drew attention to the important accomplishments of his Government in the exactly one month it has been in office. These include: Formation of a Cabinet and redistribution of portfolios and consolidation of departments; announcement of policy of employing parliamentary under secretaries to lighten the work of ministers; application of sanctions against Italy; abolition of the Harbor Commission and substitution of a new board under the Minister of Marine; appointment of a government supervisory committee over the wheat board; reference of former government's social legislation to Supreme Court of Canada; arrangement for Dominion-Provincial conference; advancing plans for an unemployment commission, and, of greatest importance, completion of a trade agreement with the United States.

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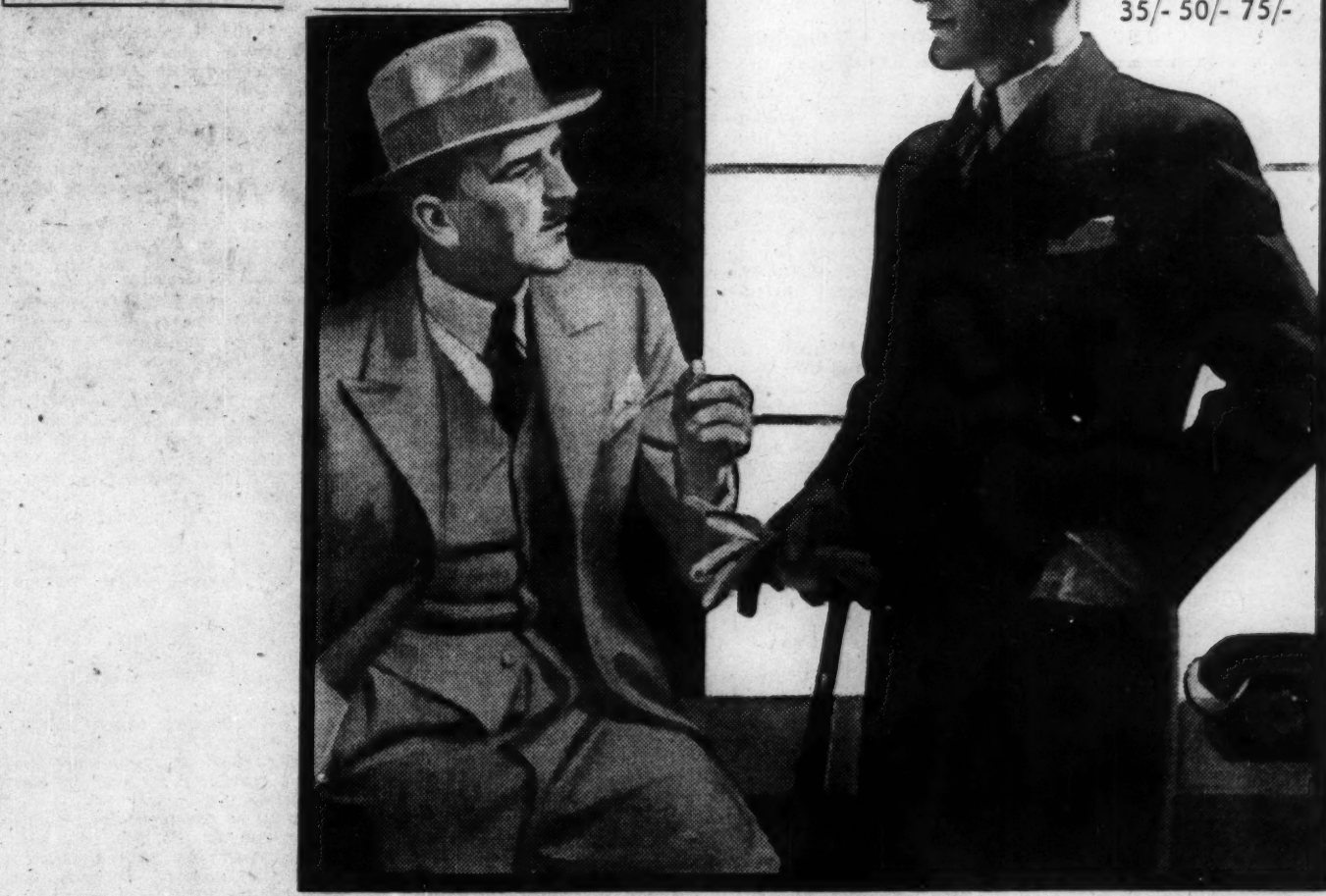
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MARTIN: No, I paid 75/- for that.

EDWARDS: Ah! They get you into the shop at 50/- and then push you up to 75/- or more I suppose.

MARTIN: No, fair play to them, there's nothing of that. Their prices are fixed and they don't try to push you up. Overcoats 35/-, 50/-, and 75/- . Suits 50/- and 75/- . Raincoats from a Guinea.

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Live Storage, Wash, Polish, and Grease \$8.00
Live Storage and Delivery Service, Wash, Polish and Grease \$10.00
A Modern Steam Heated Garage
Convenient 100 Cars. WE NEVER CLOSE
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UNTIL DECEMBER 1, 1935

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Priced Reasonably
Hoffman Conservatories
2 Minutes
from Cottage Farm Bridge
730 Memorial Drive,
Cambridge
Solution to Crossword Puzzle
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ALABAMA
FANCIER
TILMONT
ZILMONT
ANMORE
LEGATES

Threat to Weaken Liquor Act Blocks Plans of Cross to Call Special Tax Relief Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 15.—Danger that Connecticut liquor interests may open a drive to weaken the state liquor law today constituted one of the barriers blocking a proposed special session of the Legislature to provide relief for harassed real estate taxpayers.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, ready to aid the taxpayers by summoning a special session, is hesitating, it was learned, because of threatened action against the liquor law if the session is thrown open to unlimited proposals, as legislative leaders are demanding. The Legislature ordinarily would not meet against until 1937.

Agreement Sought
The Governor, working for a pre-session agreement on the specific proposals to be presented, and barring the liquor issue, is backing the State Liquor Commission in its rigid enforcement of the liquor law at the expense of protesting liquor men.

The liquor interests' particular grievance against administration of the law is that the commission insists that a restaurant owner must prove food sales comprise his major business.

If it does not, the restaurant owner cannot obtain a liquor license. The ruling has caused considerable protest. Numerous restaurant owners who once sold wines and beer under a previous law now cannot obtain permits.

Plaster Steaks
As in Massachusetts, the commission found that numerous places were practically saloons, with food sales almost nonexistent. Yet they were operating under restaurant privileges. It is charged that plaster "steaks" constituted part of the equipment in several liquor-selling restaurants.

The Governor wishes to avoid providing an opportunity for liquor interests to weaken the law by calling an unlimited special session. Nevertheless, the tax problems are fairly urgent.

Real estate owners, as in other states, are clamoring for relief. If the Cross-sponsored sales tax-relief bill had surmounted Democratic legislative opposition, the State would have been able to help municipalities on their relief expenditures and thus cut down municipal real estate taxes.

Favors Building Program
The Governor, during the regular session, was also anxious to push through a building program, consisting of three state institutions, but this program, attached to the sales tax measure, was flung out the window. Governor Cross still believes there is urgent need for the buildings and would like to present the proposal to a special session.

Even at a special session, there is no assurance that the sales tax and building program would advance

any further than during the regular 1935 session.

The Democratic legislators are definitely lined up against the sales tax Republicans, on the other hand, are equally opposed to an income tax. So unless there is a definite shift in attitude among either the Democrats or Republicans, even a special session probably would not dig up new sources of revenue.

Governor Cross, considerably vexed at the tax legislation failure at the regular session, warned that the defeat "will necessarily compel municipalities to resort more and more to special taxation, bond issues and loans for relief and perhaps for meeting the ordinary expenses of government."

If the proposed special session is thrown open to all types of legislation, it is expected that an attempt will be made to pass an unemployment insurance bill. Connecticut is one of the states which have failed to pass such legislation.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters
"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert) Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by George C. Scott. Costumes and settings designed by Jo Meisner. Music by Paul Norda. Dances arranged by Martha Graham. (815) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big show, and rowdy comedy. (215) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Opera. (215) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"KATYON, SO WHAT?" (Conley). Myron presents her own play, in which she plays the part of a girl who is married by an unnecessary vulgarist. (830) Tomorrow: 7:30.
"GALLERY GOSPEL" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors and Artists. (830) Tomorrow: 7:30.

Movies
"FINE ARTS"—"Loving" Balinese love story in technicolor. (2, 4, 6, 8, 10) "Wines of Elysium." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.
"METROPOLITAN"—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"10:30"—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"DOCTOR DRUM"—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"TO BEAT THE BAND." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." (215 and 815)
MODERN—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
THEATRE—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
CLAUDE—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
MEMORIAL—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

UPDOWN—"Diamond Jim." (1, 4, 7, 10) "Special Agent." (2, 5, 8, 11) "The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
EXETER—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

COLOMBUS—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
SOUTH STATE THEATRE—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
TRAVEL—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

PERWAY AND PARADISE—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
UNIVERSITY—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
TRIMONT—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events
SYMPHONY HALL—"Rhapsody." Travel by Ernest Newman. 8:15. Tomorrow: 7:30.
FORD HALL FORUM—Lecture on Clifford Odets and his plays. Dr. Miriam Franco Skirball. The Barn. 8:30.
SOUTH END COMMUNITY THEATRE—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
CHARLESTOWN ERA DRAMATICS—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

Music
JORDAN HALL—Concert by John Goss and his London Strings. 8:15.
ROXBURY COMMUNITY CHORUS—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
EAST BOSTON ERA DRAMATICS—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Monument Square. Jamaica Plain. For walks through bridge path in woods and parkway to Walnut Hill. 2.
BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—"Take 15" train to North Station for Winthrop Highlands. Bird walk around Winthrop reservoirs and Middlesex Fells. Leader, Miss Stevens.
TWENTY-THIRD CENTURY CLUB—"Lecture on 'The Sign of the Cross.'" (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Mystery show by Bettina E. Adams."
FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Lunchon discussion, "The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
MURRAY OF THE ARTS—"The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.

Other Events
CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK EXHIBIT—West End branch of the Boston Public Library. Continues through Nov. 20.
REPERTORY THEATRE—"Merry Movies." Presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse and other cartoons. 9:45.
OLD STATE HOUSE—Exhibition of memorabilia of the Peace Jubilee of 1880 and 1874. Continues through Nov. 20.

Other Events
U. S. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Second in a series of 4 lectures on "The Sign of the Cross." (1110) Tomorrow: 7:30, 9:30.
PROF. DAMON PETER on "Drama in Motion Pictures." 10 & 12.

Other Events
BANDERS THEATRE (Cambridge). Saturday morning concert for juniors given to awaken love and appreciation of good music. 10:30 a. m.

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World-Famous Composer



Copy of Portrait of Beethoven by Mahler
It Hangs in Balcony of Boston Symphony Hall as Part of Memorabilia of the Great Musician

Beethoven Portrait By Mahler Hanging In Symphony Hall

Freed from a few layers of dust after its long hibernation in the dark reaches of Symphony Hall's attic, a copy of a little-known portrait of Beethoven by the artist Mahler now hangs in the first balcony foyer of the famous auditorium.

Here it forms part of an exhibit of Beethoveniana now on display. Coincidental with the exhibit the symphony concerts this afternoon and tomorrow evening will feature Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The Mahler portrait was completed in 1815, when Beethoven was at work on the first sketches of his new symphony. Mahler also painted several other portraits of the composer. With the current exhibit, Symphony officials are continuing their policy of displaying memorabilia of composers whose works the orchestra produces.

Next Thursday evening the Boston Symphony will appear in concert at Carnegie Hall, New York, thus inaugurating its semicentennial year of concerts in that city. The "Ninth" will also be played at that time.

S.A.R. to Keep Out Of Party Disputes Over Constitution

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15 (AP)—The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was formally pledged against taking sides in any partisan controversy over the Constitution of the United States which may develop in the 1936 campaign, in an address here yesterday by Henry Penrose Baker of Baltimore, Md., president general of the society.

Never, he said, have the two major parties, Republican and Democratic, swerved from loyalty to the Constitution. The society, he said, is not opposed to amending the Constitution, provided the amendments do not alter the basic principle of the American Government, executive, legislative and judicial.

"I want to impress upon you that the S. A. R. is a non-partisan, non-political organization," he said. The Constitution of the United States does not lend itself to partisan questions. The two major parties expressly place in their party platform a plank supporting the Constitution.

When reports of alleged irregularities were placed in his hands by federal investigators, County Attorney Powers of Androscoggin County, declined to take action because he was uncertain that state courts would have jurisdiction over federal funds. County Attorney Powers of Kennebec County followed his lead. Both announced they would study the matter and nothing in the way of prosecution has ever been attempted.

As the situation stands, jurisdiction over the funds in Maine is likely to remain one of the unexplained mysteries of the New Deal. Administrator Hopkins' latest statement cuts no ice with Maine county prosecutors, who will not act unless satisfied they have jurisdiction. Their refusal to act precludes a test case. In fact, County Attorney Powers intimated that even were he satisfied of the State's jurisdiction, he would not consider the evidence turned over to him sufficient for a grand jury's attention. The thing appears likely to be dropped with hope it will be soon forgotten as a new alphabetical relief agency, WPA, takes over ERA throughout the State.

WPA Projects Speed Up
Poor department heads blamed rising costs of poor relief in October to the slow transition from ERA to WPA. Now the latter relief organization appears well under way in Maine. Seven new projects affording employment to about 320 were started this week in Auburn, Livermore Falls, Brunswick, Orono, Buxton, Washburn and Presque Isle. It is estimated there are now at least 15 WPA projects under way with more due to start before the week is out. When ERA fades completely out of the picture, some wonder what will become of Maine's several unfinished ERA airports. It has been reported, but as yet it is unconfirmed, that an agreement has been reached between WPA and the Department of Commerce whereby the latter will approve and WPA will provide funds for construction of work on major airports in the State.

Maine's Own CCC Camp
The Lewiston CCC camp, with accommodations for about 200, has been made strictly a camp for Maine men. Under orders issued recently some 60 Massachusetts men who had been in this camp were transferred to Alfred. Previously a majority of the men in the Lewiston camp were sent here from Fort Devens, Mass., where they enlisted. The point of origin for this camp now is Fort Williams, Maine, and its membership will be restricted to Maine men coming from all parts of the State.

Recently discontinuance of the CCC camp at Millinocket was announced despite objections from persons in that vicinity who wanted to see work which had been started on a Mt. Katahdin-Greenville highway completed. They believed such a

Potato Control
New Hampshire has taken issue with the Federal Government. Characterizing the potato control act as "a new kind of blight" in potato cultivation in which the crop yield has been substantially reduced because of that reason and through seasonal rot, Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, has declared that "Granite State farmers are helpless victims attempting to smile through the application of the AAA."

Also, he asserted that there was a "strong growing dissatisfaction with federal control in the dairying industry of the State, due to increased costs of administration, added to heavier charges for local organization and a direct loss in cost of production, due to a low price return for milk."

As for other state crops, Commissioner Felker cited that apple growers have reported "more than double the crop harvested in 1934, and a slight decline in the amount of corn harvested because of early frosts in September." He also itemized a 10 per cent higher yield in hay, with a better than average harvest in garden vegetables and higher prices quoted than last year. In the latter commodity there was a slight falling off in the market due to adverse employment conditions in the State within the year.

New England Boy Singers Sought for Choral Group
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GREENFIELD, Nov. 15.—An initial effort to organize boy choruses in New England will be made here Sunday with invitations to the Second Congregational Church to hear a variety musical program, headed by the Crusade Union Boy Singers of Newark, N. J.

H. E. K. Whitney, founder and director of the Crusade Union Boy Singers, will speak, briefly outlining his plans for a similar organization in New England.

Morrows Arrive in Mexico
MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, her daughter, Constance, her son-in-law, Aubrey Morgan, and her nephew, Richard Scandrett, came here yesterday on the way to Cuernavaca to spend a month at the late Ambassador's home.

Third Term Boom for Brann Getting Under Way in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 15.—Reports that Gov. Louis J. Brann, now serving his second term, is being considered as the Democratic Party's best bet for the governorship in 1936 were substantiated this week when the Cumberland County Democrats passed resolutions urging other county organizations throughout the State to request Governor Brann to seek a third term in the State House.

Brann, smiling, politically wise—Governor Brann has occupied the political limelight since his surprising rise to political potency as Maine's first Democratic governor in many years. Since his re-election, he has been mentioned as a candidate for nomination as Vice-President, as a candidate for the United States Senate to oppose Republican Senator Wallace H. White Jr., and as a candidate to succeed Justice Louis Brandeis as chief commissioner of baseball. Others have intimated he will retire from politics into the seclusion of a federal judgeship.

Having run in a few months this gauntlet of political possibilities, Governor Brann now finds himself sought again as a gubernatorial candidate, who some believe would save the Democratic Party from possible defeat at the hands of the right Republican nominee. Followers of politics await with interest the reaction of Democrats throughout the State to the suggestion Governor Brann be drafted for a third term.

The Democratic Party has been reported split into factions led by the Governor and Congressman E. Carl Moran Jr. over issues pertaining to federal relief, its administration and personnel. Just how serious the reported rift really may be is likely to be shown in the coming party leaders led to the voiced demand that the Governor seek a third term.

Anxious to hold Maine in the ranks particularly because of the psychological effect of a victory in Maine's early election, Washington leaders of the Democratic Party are believed wholly in accord with the suggestion he seek a third term.

ERA Jurisdiction Unsolved
Shedding no light on the question of jurisdiction over ERA funds once they are turned over to Maine by the Federal Government, was the announcement last week that Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, will make no attempt to force county attorneys into taking action as a result of investigations into Maine's relief administration.

When reports of alleged irregularities were placed in his hands by federal investigators, County Attorney Powers of Androscoggin County, declined to take action because he was uncertain that state courts would have jurisdiction over federal funds. County Attorney Powers of Kennebec County followed his lead. Both announced they would study the matter and nothing in the way of prosecution has ever been attempted.

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Treasure Ship Hunt Dropped for Winter
LEWES, Del., Nov. 15 (AP)—The salvage schooner, Liberty, former Boston pilot boat, headed back home today after nearly three months of crapping for the stolen gold of the ancient treasure ship, Debraak, off the Delaware Capes.

Operations were discontinued yesterday for the winter, and the vessel began the trip to her home port, Providence, R. I. Hope for success of the venture was expressed by Charles N. Colstad, head of the expedition, as he left for his home in Attleboro, Mass. "We will continue our exploration of the Debraak area next spring when good weather sets in," he said.

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Young Pig Pork Roast.....lb. 25c
Boneless Sirloin Roast.....lb. 42c
Fancy Broilers.....lb. 32c
Boneless Chuck Roast.....lb. 25c
Birdseye Hotdog Fillers.....lb. 19c
Burnett's Vanilla.....bottle 25c
B. & M. Yellow Corn.....cans 25c
Friend's Mince Meat.....cans 25c

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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Floor Coverings, etc. Fine assortment of Children's Furniture, Baby Carriages, Strollers, Cribs and Play Pans. Everything for the home.
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Near Square, Tenth Entrance
"Save the Uptown Overhead"

Page & Baker Co.
88 Fulton Street—Boston
Near Square, Tenth Entrance
"Save the Uptown Overhead"

Strike of Printers On Newspapers At Springfield Ended
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—A six-months strike of newspaper printers in this city formally has ended today when the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation announced today.

Any comment on the end of the dispute, they asserted, would have to come from Kenneth I. Taylor, president of the local typographical union, or Sherman H. Bowles, publisher of the Springfield newspapers. Both men previously have declined to discuss the strike.

A state official indicated the strike had ended "several days ago," confirming "off the record" comments by printers who returned to work yesterday that they had voted on Wednesday to end the strike.

Of the 200 men who quit May 15, about a score have returned to work in Springfield composing rooms. In Springfield it was reported that all printers hired to take the places vacated by strikers were still at work.

Sterling Vitality
are just the shoes for hard-to-fit feet. They come in many special lasts and combinations of sizes.
There is a Vitality shoe at Sterling's to fit your foot, no matter what it measures.
Sizes 2 to 11—AAAAA to EEE
\$6 and \$6.75

Sterling's
51 Temple Place
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Also in Providence
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
What! Mealtime Again?
Why not telephone your order or send to the Monitor-advertised food store nearest you? Several thousand such stores throughout the world are Monitor Advertisers.

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PUBLIC PREFERENCE IS THE SUREST GUIDE!
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MeLUCAS Motor Sales Co.
INCORPORATED
582 Main Street, Waltham—Tel. WAL. 2231
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CALL D. O. BUSSEY OR GEORGE COFFIN, COM. 2213

House Robes by Hewins & Hollis
Flannels in light and medium weights, plain colors, stripes and checks, \$12 up
Heavy-weight wool robes from England, \$15 up
Silk robes of English foulards, polka dots, checks, also moires, crepes, jacquards.....\$27.50 up

Hewins & Hollis
24 PROVINCE STREET
BOSTON
Shirtnakers since 1845 Workrooms on the premises
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Are You Needing Table or Bed Linen Blankets, Pillow Cases, etc.?
We recommend you pay us a visit and see our splendid stock of Household Linens.

Groder Gomin
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

together next winter for the purpose of being put out in 1935 and what, if any, change in the season of 1936. One of them is the point-after goal is the field goal. I am quite sure of that. To legislate the point-after out of the game will be made to make the field goal the only way to score.

Step the Point-After

As a great many enthusiastic football fans and on the subject, I believe that the point-after is. It is often argued that this is more important than the field goal. There is no place in a team game, and that is the only way to result in the defeat of a team. It had scored a touchdown or as many as

point-after while the other hasn't. The fact it can make the point as well as by the touchdown route, shows that we know of nothing so unsatisfactory to

ter that have the Cardinals their own untied and undefeated record to after, while Pennsylvania failed. Fall Tennessee did, cost Mississippi its Eastern Conference last Saturday, which in the same way. It is my opinion slight supremacy over the losers in the course of the game.

Still Undeateated

Francisco, Willie Hoppe, the master of New York, or Art Thurnblad, the Swedish draftsman of Chicago, will be his successor.

Thurnblad never played a more brilliant game than the one

turned in yesterday to defeat Denton of Kansas City, 50 to 31 in only 36 innings. Thurnblad consequently became a serious threat to win the crown he first held in 1906.

Hoppe, the balk line man, entrenched himself firmly in second place, by knocking over Augie Kleber, of Chicago, 50 to 39 in 44 innings yesterday.

Larson eliminated Boggsman

Dayton enflamed Bozeman's night in a 50-to-46 triumph that went 58 innings, but the three losses he already has suffered are enough to cost him a chance for the title. Matsuyama won an upset 50-to-46 decision over Hall.

A black and white photograph of a street sign. The sign is a T-junction sign with two rectangular panels. The left panel reads 'LEXINGTON' and the right panel reads '5TH ST.'. The sign is mounted on a single pole. Below the sign, a portion of a car's hood and windshield is visible.



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HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue at 49th Street, N. Y.
● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! ● Outside rooms. ● Only \$2.50 for outside room with bath, shower and radio. \$3.50 for a double room.
Dine and Dance in CASINO MONTCLAIR

ME!

drawing—per-
E FEDERAL

RULES
This contest open only

to amateurs, 16 years old or more. Professional commercial artists and Federal students are not eligible.

1. Make drawing of girl 5 inches high, on paper $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Draw only the girl, not the lettering.

2. Use only pencil or pen.
3. No drawings will be returned.
4. Write your name, address, age and occupation on back of drawing.

SCHOOLS, INC.

is Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Quezon Inaugural Becomes Festival Of Wild Rejoicing

(Continued from Page 1)

000 Filipinos, who poured in to Manila from the much remote equatorial islands to witness the epochal event.

Partly out of consideration for the top-hatted tail-coated American delegation the ceremonies began at 7 a. m., and the inaugural address was completed shortly after 9. Then followed the inaugural parade and official calls, and finally at 4 p. m. the first meeting of the Philippine new unicameral Legislature, one of few such actually in existence in the world. At noon, Mr. Murphy, who last night took oath as United States High Commissioner, instead of Governor General, as formerly, moved out of the traditional-laden walls of Malacanang Palace, and the first Filipino President entered there, the first unchallenged native government in the islands since Magellan landed at Cebu more than four centuries ago.

Not Given Full Salute

Despite the statement of George H. Dern, Secretary of War, who gave the islands freedom in the name of President Roosevelt, that the "American record in the Philippines is drawing to a close," there was striking evidence of continuing American sovereignty for at least 10 unpredictable years when President Quezon was given only a 19-gun salute instead of 21 salutes for which Philippine leaders had been angling.

Likewise President Quezon's speech contained ample references to coming problems. In recognition of the possible effects of American tariffs on island products he said, "under the Commonwealth our life may not be one of ease and comfort but rather of hardship and sacrifice."

He indicated new taxation as inevitable when he said:

For a Balanced Budget

"The larger expenditures which grave responsibilities ahead of us will entail, including national defense, must be born by taxation. It is my duty to see that the government of the Commonwealth lives within its means, that it stands foursquare on a balanced budget. We are among the least taxed people in the world and, therefore, when necessity arises, we should be willing to accept the burden of increased taxation."

This indication of policy is what big commercial interests, like gold mining in Luzon, sugar in Negros, pineapples, copra or hemp in Mindanao have been fearing. Nothing in today's inaugural proceedings is likely to reassure these groups which, however, have temporary working understandings with President Quezon.

Will Keep Order

The new President indicated that his Government would be one of the milled fist with a warning that in-

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Imprint of Americanized Philippines Is Evident Everywhere



Photos by Mel Blockman, from NeSmith; Ewing Galloway

Upper Left—Zamboanga, Capital of Province of the Same Name. Upper Center—Post Office in Manila. Upper Right—Young Woman of Albay Province at Her Weaving, Which Is Always Done Out of Doors. Lower Left—On the Outskirts of Manila. This Is the Shrine of the Most Holy Rosary. Lower Right—Home of the Governor General, Now High Commissioner, in Baguio, the Mountain Province

Philippines, Land of Perpetual Summer, Rich in Tropical Scenes

ternal disorders would lead to American, or other foreign intervention. It is understood that a greatly expanded Philippine constabulary will be President Quezon's mainstay. This, in particular, calls for heavy taxation.

Moreover, many expect his regime will tend toward authoritarian government with the legislative branch subordinated. Such a government is even approved by many Filipinos in times of national emergency, but the future of democracy in the islands remains as problematical as other insular problems.

Secretary Dern, who represented President Roosevelt, made a formal speech solemnly ringing down the American curtain, but pointing out serious responsibilities now falling upon Philippine shoulders. The congressional delegation only sat as honored guests, their jobs having been done in Washington.

Guests of Philippines

More than 200 Americans crossed the Pacific for the ceremony, as guests of the Philippine Government. Their travel and other expenses accounted for half of the \$25,000 spent on the inauguration. In addition to Secretary Dern and Vice-President Garner, Speaker Joseph Byrns of the House attended in a Congressional delegation of 17 Senators and 26 Representatives. Journalists and members of families comprised the rest of the visiting groups.

President Quezon was required to take an oath recognizing the supreme authority of the United States, as were all other officials of the new Government. In his address Mr. Quezon declared that the "Government of the Commonwealth will be in fact, if not in name, an independent government under the protection of the United States."

Losers Not at Ceremony

Neither of the defeated candidates for the presidency—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, veteran insurrectionist, against Spain and the United States, and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of an independent Roman Catholic sect—attended the ceremony.

These two are spearheads of disaffected elements which charge manipulation of the Sept. 17 elections whereby Mr. Quezon came to his high post. Outbreaks were expected, but did not materialize, on the part of the Sakdalists. They brought on a bloody uprising last May 2-3.

No Violent Changes

The President's words singled out the opposition after declaring that: "We are bringing into being a new nation. We are witnessing the final stage of fulfillment of the noblest undertaking ever attempted by any nation in its dealings with a subject people." There will be no violent changes from the established order of things, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the innovations contemplated in the Constitution.

Lawless or subversive movements

Philippine President Has Limited Power

PRESIDENT QUEZON of the new Philippine Commonwealth today sits in the executive chair turned over by former Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, now United States High Commissioner. The executive mansion, Malacanang Palace, is the same, but what of the power that will be exercised from it during the single six-year term to which President Quezon is limited by the Constitution?

Subject to final exercise of sovereignty on any issue by the United States during the 10-year transition period, President Quezon will have:

1. Supreme executive power in many domestic affairs. The United States, through its High Commissioner, retains control over the debt, currency, coinage, court decisions and foreign relations.
2. Veto power over acts of one-house Philippine Legislature, or National Assembly.
3. Power of appointment, subject to confirmation by the commission on appointments of the Assembly.

are to be "dealt with firmly," the President asserted. "I appeal to every Filipino to give the Government loyal support so that tranquility may reign supreme in our beloved land. Widespread public disorder and lawlessness may cause the downfall of constitutional government and lead to American intervention."

Possibility of Invasion

The possibility of foreign intervention, seen as a danger after the islands have become fully independent because of population pressure and land hunger in Far Eastern countries, especially Japan, was also signaled by Mr. Quezon.

"Even after independence," he said, "if we prove ourselves incapable of the protection of life, liberty and property of nationals and foreigners, we shall be exposed to the danger of intervention of foreign powers."

Must Add to Wealth

With reference to the new government's relations with private business—a key point because of Mr. Quezon's reported Fascist leanings—he intimated that official aid would be forthcoming to stimulate economic development.

"To raise living conditions we must increase the wealth of the nation," he declared, "by giving greater impetus to economic development, improving methods of agriculture, diversifying crops, creating new industries and fostering domestic and foreign commerce."

Murphy Pardons 60

Secretary Dern, who read President Roosevelt's proclamation officially establishing the commonwealth, assured the Philippines that Mr. Roosevelt "has confidence in you and your leaders and fervently hopes the popular government we are now setting up will bring you an abundance of happiness, success and prosperity."

Mr. Murphy's last official act before assuming his new position was to pardon 60 political prisoners. As High Commissioner he will live in a new headquarters being constructed in Manila at a cost of \$750,000. Meanwhile, after the period as a guest of President Quezon in the Malacanang Palace, he will occupy the former resort residence of the

Japanese Press Praises Filipino Independence

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Japanese vernacular newspapers editorially congratulated the Philippine Commonwealth today on return of home rule and elevation of Manuel Quezon to the presidency.

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation that this new independent state should be added to the fraternity of free states," the newspaper Vornuri said.

"Especially because the Philippines can easily be reached by air from Japan and the prospects of Japanese-Philippine trade are bright, it is an event of great importance."

"Henceforth, amity will be the sole binding Japan and the Philippines as in the past," said the newspaper Nichinichi.

All credit for the bloodless achievement of independence is due to "wise American statesmanship and moderation of Filipino advocates of freedom," the Jiji Shimpō declared.

Philadelphia Schools Save on Textbooks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15—A saving of \$310,000 for textbooks and of \$83,000 for stationery and supplies has been accomplished this year by the Board of Education's Division of Supplies, in spite of the fact that there are more children in Philadelphia schools now than there were last year.

The saving is the result, officials say, of the constant watch for more economical materials and of buying standardized products in large quantities. Other important factors in the savings are lower prices which have prevailed during the depression, and an arrangement that permits the board to get credit for returning used books.

Among new expenses is the cost of supplying, for the first time, gymnasium suits and shoes to incoming classes in junior and senior high schools.

Supplies needed for Philadelphia schools in an average year include these items: 14,000 dozen drawing pencils; 12,000 dozen copybooks; 22,000 dozen general writing pencils; 24,000 gallons of writing ink; 4,000 dozen erasers; 6,700 gross of blackboard chalk; 5,000 blackboard erasers; and 3,000 reams of drawing paper. The appropriation for stationery and supplies this year is \$215,000.

In an average school year, too, the schools use about 300 tons of textbooks. The 1935 appropriation for them is \$310,000.

Heating the schools requires approximately 75,000 tons of anthracite and 500 tons of bituminous coal.

Slow Eating Advised By Ice Cream Taster

MIAAMI, Fla., Nov. 15 (AP)—H. F. Jenkins, who makes his living tasting ice cream, says "people are not educated to the fine art of eating that food." Perhaps only 10 per cent of the public really have a discriminating taste, he declared.

Mr. Jenkins, official taster for a New York concern, is here for a convention of southern ice cream manufacturers.

Tighter U. S. Rein On Rails Seen In New Haven Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—More drastic federal control over railroads was forecast here today as the Interstate Commerce Commission began an investigation into the management and finances of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Members of the commission indicated frankly that they expect to base a renewed request for more powers from Congress on their findings in the New Haven case. Indirectly, the investigation, voted yesterday, is the result of the capital reorganization which the road is now seeking, following recent refusal of the I. C. C. to approve a new government loan.

Cause of Railroad Ills

The commission has long felt that many of the ills of American railroads today are directly traceable to heavy investments and expenditures for other than railroad purposes, a practice which, under existing law, the commission has no power to prevent. The New Haven has once before been studied with an eye to the same condition, and has again been selected because it is considered "a typical example" of a road which has weakened its financial position unnecessarily by outside activities. The commission has previously requested Congress for power to restrict such outside operations, but without success.

It is expected that the findings of the present investigation will be reported to Congress in January and that they will be accompanied by specific recommendations for regulatory power to prohibit the acquisition by any railroad of securities in other railroads, other industrial enterprises or real estate not needed for actual railroad operation.

Purpose of Inquiry

The official reason given by the commission for the study was a desire "to determine the manner and method in which the business of said company has been conducted with a view to the making of a report and such order or orders as may be appropriate upon the record."

In view of the fact that the commission already has in its files complete information concerning the New Haven's financial operations gathered during its inquiry into railroad expenditures of carrier funds for non-carrier purposes, the present study will consist almost exclusively of a preparation and arrangement of such available material for purpose of interpretation.

\$80,000,000 Expended
Such information reveals that the large railroads of the country spent \$80,000,000 during the years 1930 through 1934 for what the commission considers extra-carrier purposes. It is emphasized that this sum exceeds all railroad RFC loan maturities during 1936 and constitutes what the commission considers both an unwarranted and unnecessary drain on the roads. It is estimated that the New Haven alone spent nearly \$1,000,000 for advertising and legal fees during the depression period which the commission considers to have been without adequate justification.

The New Haven was previously

Here Is the Gist Of Guffey Ruling

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GUFFEY ACT decision at a glance:

1. Where any facts support it, the declaration of Congress that an industry affects interstate commerce is conclusive on the courts unless the courts judicially know the contrary, and Congress may legislate upon such industry.
2. Coal mining affects interstate commerce and is a business affecting the public welfare.
3. Congress may use its taxing power to regulate hours, wages and prices in business.
4. The National Government must regulate commerce because the states cannot do so.
5. The coal companies which attacked the act before Federal Judge Elwood Hamilton do not have to pay the taxes levied for disobedience until the case is finally decided on appeal.

workers would go under control of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board. And the National Bituminous Coal Commission would fix the price of America's coal, which produces nearly half the nation's power, pays nearly a fifth of the country's freight bills and is a leading product of eight states.

Guffey Coal Act Bound Straight for Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Friends of the Guffey Bituminous Coal Control Act were jubilant today over the decision of a Kentucky judge holding the law constitutional. Charles F. Hosford Jr., chairman of the National Coal Commission, said:

"The decision certainly sustains the contention made by the Government that the power to regulate the bituminous coal industry was vested in the Federal Government and that the coal control act is a valid exercise of that power."

Nevertheless, foes of the Government's attempt to set up a "little NRA" in the soft coal fields planned to carry their fight to the Supreme Court.

William D. Whitney of New York, chief counsel for James W. Carter, president of the Carter Coal Company of West Virginia, said the decision of Federal Judge Elwood Hamilton at Louisville would have "absolutely no effect" on the suit Mr. Carter is pressing in District of Columbia courts.

Mr. Carter seeks to have the Government restrained from collecting the 15 per cent tax imposed on coal operators who do not abide by the "little NRA" wage and hour codes.

The Government completed its defense of the Guffey Act yesterday and Mr. Carter's petition for an injunction may be given to Justice Jesse C. Adkins for decision early next week.

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GOVERNOR GREEN WANTS Rhode Island to Have Competing Railroad

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15 (AP)—Disclaiming knowledge as to the reason behind the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for an investigation of the past operation of the New Haven Railroad, Gov. Theodore Francis Green said last night he considered it significant that a congressional committee attended federal court hearings in New Haven last week.

Governor Green also attended the hearings as a representative of the New England governors. He failed to get the court to appoint a trustee to represent public interest.

The Governor pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has formulated the policy of not approving trustees for railroads in cases where the majority have been identified with the railroad. In the New Haven reorganization case, a former president, a bondholder and a stockholder were appointed by the court.

Governor Green said that the railroad has a transportation monopoly in Rhode Island and that it secured it through absorbing other competition.

"In behalf of Rhode Island," the Governor said, "I believe Rhode Island should be given transportation facilities to compete with the New Haven."

"I do not want to be considered as opposing the New Haven. We need the railroad but I always have maintained the State should have another trunk line, possibly the New York Central, entering through the Providence-Worcester Line."

Every Trio Has a Car

Nevada led all the states in the ratio of automobiles to population with one car to each 2.92 persons.

Need Is Stressed For More Unity In Industrial Voice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—A call for "industrial statesmanship" is before capital and labor today in an appeal from Maj. George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, before 1000 representatives of these two forces in industry, at a luncheon meeting of the American Arbitration Association here yesterday.

Declaring that he was willing to "fight for peace and arbitration," Major Berry inveighed against "the 57 varieties of voice—and leadership in industry and the language they speak" and stressed that there had "never been in this country a united cohesive voice to represent industry." He used the word industry as it involves investors, management and employees and all those dependent upon its existence, and said there were sufficient important reasons why "these human elements should as speedily as possible co-ordinate their influence for the common good of the business upon which they are dependent."

"I am convinced," he continued, "that in these times the spirit and the purpose of community interests between these human elements in industry is more pronounced than ever before in the history of America."

Appointed by President Roosevelt to map a program for the stabilization and promotion of industrial activities in this country, Major Berry reiterated his invitation to anyone given every encouragement to work out their own stabilization formula.

"I am convinced that industry in its three elements—capital, employer and employee—can solve the question and the issue if they will apply themselves—if we succeed in subduing the little man within us, selfishness. That we must do, my friends, it is certain."

"Ask yourself if you can afford to be disinterested in the proposition of stabilization and the promotion of industrial activities in the interest of those who are engaged in industry in the United States."

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Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Clothes to Express the Child

Pinafores and Bibs Treated Seriously

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE style and charm developed in clothes for little children is remarkable when one considers what a small area they offer to the designer's invention. A few inches, and the material ends! Yet within this limited space, she creates yokes, collars, tiny jackets, pleats, goss, tucks and appliques, and so selects her details and integrates them that the result is a coherent garment and one which—at least partially—expresses the child.

I say "at least partially," because sometimes, but more often formerly than at present, children's clothes were so fashioned that they expressed the adult conception of what a child, made of "sugar and spice and all things nice," should look like. Perceiving infants to be rosy, chubby, and appealingly helpless, it proved too easy to forget that they were also dynamos of energy, experimenters in mud, enthusiastic wielders of scissors and paints; spoon splatters, and butter disseminators.

Mariska Karasz Designs
We owe a great deal that is good in the new trends to Mariska Karasz, who, besides designing for a private clientele, is now supplying Saks-Fifth-Avenue with her children's garments. She uses materials that are washable and robust; in many cases makes trimmings detachable, so that they can be laundered separately or not at all; and co-ordinates with her frocks—so that the units combine in an ensemble—pinafores, overalls, and bibs. Closings are within reach of small fingers.

For her first line of frocks for Saks she has employed Peppercorn sheeting material, because it lends itself admirably to pleats and gathers; is color-fast; and guarantees the crispness and symmetry of the original silhouette after tubbing. Her trimmings are stories, episodes, or events in nature that interest little children. They are symbols of these things: Trains, boats, airplanes, animals, birds, fish, rain drops, snow crystals are borrowed as motifs and developed in such a way that each frock becomes, as it were, the terrain of some particular adventure or phenomenon. They are subtly educational, for they encourage a child's interest in tasteful design and in wearing nice clothes, without drawing her attention to herself. Her interest is concentrated on the picture book in which she is clad, and its imaginative implications.

Adult Styles, Diminished
Other designers base their children's silhouettes on current styles for grown-ups, and use some of the same materials. For instance, tweeds predominate for tiny coats, and velvet, suede, and fur collars and cuffs finish them. Now this year for little children is the use of leopard. Stitchings follow the outlines picked upon adult coats, suggesting yokes and plaisters. Dome-shaped leather and wood buttons travel down the fronts. The skirt portions are widely flared.

Basket-weaves, plaids, checks, stripes are popular for frocks made of woolsens; and jersey and wool and silk dresses are constantly in use. Party dresses are developed in tulle, net, mousseline-de-soie.

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How much IS FLAVOR WORTH?

Flour can be measured. So can salt, and sugar, and baking powder. When you put them into a cake, they are supposed to do certain things, and if they don't, they are not worth what you paid, no matter how little they cost. Vanilla Extract can be measured, too. You put a teaspoonful or two in a cake. You know how much the vanilla costs, but how much is the flavor worth? The flavor is what you're buying—not the extract. Use Burnett's Pure Vanilla for your next cake. If you have been using a "bargain" or cut price vanilla you will notice the difference. You will not only be getting your money's worth in extract, but you will be getting more than your money's worth in flavor! Send fifteen cents for our new dessert recipe book, "Rounding Out the Meal". Illustrated in color, it shows 150 ways to use real flavor in your cooking.

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Small Ensembles Smart With Trains and Rabbits



Upper Row and Lower Right: By Wyatt Davis
Upper Row Left—It's Awfully Jolly to Be a Peasant and Wear a Zouave Jacket When You Can Do It in Your Own Nursery. "Can You Be a Peasant Without a Jacket?" Asks Sally of the Black Locks. The Question Is Being Considered. Right—Who Would Have Thought Such Dresses Could Grow Out of Sheeting? Even Out of Sheeting Plus Genius, Which Is What It Was. The Material Is Soft, Firm, Color-Fast, and Durable, and Likes the Tubs. The Genius Likes Stories, and Writes Them in Colored Appliques. These Four Frocks Are From Saks, Fifth Avenue. Lower Row Left—His Fine Camel's Hair Coat Will Keep This Youngster Warm. And We Should Pardon His Hat on His Head in the Nursery, but It Is Such a Nice Hat. Left Center—This Coat of Soft Wool, Stuffed Like Mother's and Wearing Down-Shoulder Buttons Like Hers, Is Offered, Together With the Matching Cap and Leggings, in Sizes From Two to Six and in Several Colors. Center Right—Once His Father Wears a Suit Just Like This. It Is Still an Approved Suit in Sizes From Two to Six, and One May Have a Different Color for Every Day. The Three, so far, in This Row Are From Lord & Taylor. Right—A Close-Up View of the Frocks at Upper Right. When You Wear This Frock, You Go On a Journey, Even Though You Stay at Home. Your Ideas Climb Up on Wheels and Your Thoughts Go Puff-Puff and Toot-Toot and You're Off for Make-Believe.

Quilting Not a Lost Art

And 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Parties' Coming Back

Quilts and Quilt Making—Seventh of 12 articles running on Fridays

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

QUILTING bees have come back to the country villages, and are even being introduced into suburban sections, according to the correspondence which drifts across my desk. One woman writes, "The women of our village do have the old-fashioned quilting parties." She is Mrs. Mary A. McElwain of Walworth, Wis., who also states, "One of the most beautiful and interesting forms of domestic industry has never been allowed to die, for with over 100 years of machinery in competition that has practically wiped out all other fire-side crafts, our quilt making still thrives. The fascination of this creative art has a strong hold upon the hearts of the American women. In our early homes the love of the quilt fastened itself upon the hearts of the people, and as the pioneers came west the quilt made its way also."

And here is another little story of how a hobby developed into an industry. Mrs. McElwain began to make quilts when she was very young. Having taken several prizes for her work, she discovered, when her children had finished school and she had more leisure for quilting, that there was a demand for her needlework commercially. So she opened a little shop, with just a few quilts and patterns. Now she furnishes employment for several women in their homes, taking great care to distribute the various parts of the work, the basting, the hemming, the setting of the blocks, the quilting, and so forth according to the special ability of each worker. She makes a point, she reports, of paying the women as well as she can and does all she can to make their sewing attractive and interesting and really creative. She says, "I feel that there are just as truly needle artists as there ever were brush artists." In a small community of 900 persons this quilting enterprise plays no small part.

Heirlooms in Years to Come
Mrs. Eleanor S. Wendelborn of Rochester, Mich., writes, "Quilt making in this part of the country has been revived and is steadily growing. She is in a position to know. Inspired by the work of other quilters she seriously took up quilt making, and within a short time produced a Nosegay quilt which won her second prize at a Detroit show where 1500 were exhibited. This started an avalanche of requests for quilting and for patterns. One of her crib quilts and a pillow, now at the Michigan State Fair, have won blue ribbons. She has exhibited her quilts at church and club shows and has been very generous in sharing her knowledge with the many callers who have gone to her house for information, after seeing her work displayed. She passes along this piece of wisdom for Monitor readers. "There are many things I have learned since doing this kind of work, and I am always happy to pass them on. . . . I find that many

Hampshire mountains, writes regarding the many coverlets she and her sister make to keep themselves and their guests warm in the cold, long winter. "Quilt making is like everything else. Once you get interested there is no telling where to stop. When a pattern fascinates you, it is quite easy to persuade yourself (and this is deliciously New England) you are saving both time and money by making a quilt. I doubt very much the saving of money, but you are enjoying many hours of a delightful pastime and have made something that will give pleasure."

Quilting Clubs Encouraged
House Beautiful exhibitions have encouraged quilting clubs to produce work which is worthy of long preservation. A few years ago the Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women in Malden, Massachusetts, was awarded a prize for an autograph quilt made by Mrs. Mary L. Jarlow. Local events are again being pleasantly reported by word of mouth as women of all ages get together and make something that will give pleasure."

Thankful in 1935 Style
Adventures in Homemaking
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
EVEN though I may sometimes give a backward glance at what I hear wistfully called the "good old days," I absolutely refuse to walk backwards down the lane which leads to 1935, with my face turned to the past. In fact there are a few scenes disclosed by that backward glance which are not so "good," although they may be "old."

Kerosene lamps are nothing to remember with great glee, and when I realize that very much too large a percentage of homes are still using them I turn right-about-face and look to 1936 to correct that situation. I am not an electrical engineer. I cannot tell you what electricity is, or where it comes from. But I do know that, like all good things, there is plenty of it, and I do believe that we are on the verge of discovering a way to make it available to all homes, no matter what their location. I am thankful that homes of 1935 are streamlined. There are fewer articles in our homes which come under the head of just "things"—things that get in our way, obstruct the free flow of fresh air as well as the untrammelled course of good nature. I am thankful that homemakers have at their command a spare tire for every occasion. When the tire on which we have been running the

A Knit Suit for Some Little Boy
I—The Sweater
MOST maternal knitting is a luxury masquerading as a virtue. It has been estimated by a knitting zealot in my neighborhood that even professionals who knit like lightning barely earn 10 cents an hour, while a diligent mother might do a nickel's worth of knitting if she kept at it steadily. But that nickel goes a long way in baby's clothes and far enough in scarves and mittens and trousers for small children to make knitting an invaluable practical accomplishment.

This is my old stand-by sweater pattern, which I am devoted to for four reasons: it is becoming to both boys and girls at all juvenile ages from two months to six years; it can be enlarged with ease; it allows plenty of room for small heads to be shoved through and yet buttons up snugly; and it is easy to knit. The yarns I like best are 2-ply for summer and 3-ply for winter, knitted on number 3 needles.

For 1 year size, cast on 64 stitches. K 2, p 2 for 1 inch or more. K 1 row, p 1 row for 6 or 7 inches. Then cast off 2 stitches at each end of the needle for the beginning of the armhole. Cast off 1 stitch on the next row at each end, and continue in the stocking stitch for about 1 more inch. Here the pattern around the neck begins. K 6, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 6—on a row with the right side of the sweater facing you. The next row, k 4, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 2, p 2, k 4. This pattern comes out as a 4-stitch border of plain knitting.

Practical Sweater and Trousers for Young Children, and Both Are Easy to Knit
block of k 2, p 2 ribbing, and a center block of plain knitting. Continue this way for 2½ inches. Knit plain 18 stitches, cast off 22, knit the other 18. Put the first 18 onto a safety pin and k 5 rows plain for the shoulder on the other 18 stitches. At the 6th or 7th row, with the right side facing

Serving Something New

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A YOUNG housekeeper who had been used to giving dainty dinners wherein poultry usually figured, found she must manage more economically. She had a small cooker and a small kitchen, and could not do anything elaborate. But as a substitute for chicken, imported lamb came to her aid. She purchased a small shoulder of lamb and cut off all portions of the uncooked meat. These were dusted liberally with pepper salt, cinnamon powdered cloves, and a tiny touch of brown sugar. Then she wrapped each in fresh young vine leaves and tied each portion round with string. The lamb was then placed in stock in a covered pan and simmered slowly on the stove (or in the oven, whichever is most convenient). The stock was usually made from a meat cube dissolved in hot water and a bay leaf. She secured grape-vine leaves from friends, they even came by post, sometimes. Bay leaves travel even more easily. The cost of the spice was infinitesimal. The gravy was thickened and poured over the lamb, set in a border of boiled rice, and served with a green vegetable.

The remainder of the shoulder made an excellent little roast for herself and her husband next day. She served a prawn (shrimp) salad in individual scallop shells before the lamb, and an unusual dessert of a dark jelly, made from grape juice, gelatine and lemon peel; with a creamy center made of cream and milk, stiffened with gelatine, flavored with orange peel, chopped nuts, grated crystallized ginger, or dried fruit such as raisins,

prunes or cherries stirred into it. She used a very little of what she had in her store cupboard, bought inexpensive ginger chips and blended the flavors with care. Elaborate as the dish appeared, it was quite simple. She poured a little jelly over the bottom of a round cake mold and let it set. Then she placed a half-pint jam glass on it and poured the jelly round it. Next day, she poured hot water into the jam glass, let it stand a few minutes, and then poured the water away and extracted the glass. The center thus left was quickly filled with the creamy mixture, and the bright dark jelly with its "surprise" contents was an attractive change.

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Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Favorite Recipes

From Our Readers

Dear Editor:
May I share one of our favorite recipes?
Toasted Spice Cake
Blend together
1 cup light brown sugar
¼ cup butter or substitute
2 egg yolks. Dissolve
1 teaspoon soda in
1½ cups sour milk, and add alternately with the following dry ingredients:
Sift together
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon salt. Last add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into greased shallow pan and spread batter with brown sugar meringue.
Mix together until smooth
2 egg whites, beaten stiff and
1 cup light brown sugar. Sprinkle with
½ cup broken nut meats. Bake in moderate oven 350 deg. F. about 45 minutes.
(Mrs.) M. B., California.

Plain Plum Pudding

Sift together
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons mixed spice
4 teaspoons baking soda. Then add
1½ cups sugar
2½ cups raisins, stoned and cut in half
1 cup shortening, worked into the above. Add
1 egg well beaten (can be omitted) mixed well with
2 cups buttermilk. Steam in a mold for at least 3½ hours and finish off in the oven for ¼ of an hour. Serve with sauce made as follows:
Boil
3 cups milk, or milk and water, add
3 dessert spoons sugar and
3 dessert spoons cornflour dissolved with milk
1 teaspoon butter. Add
¼ teaspoon vanilla flavoring, just before serving.
The pudding can be mixed over night. This is a useful recipe when eggs are scarce. Serves eight or ten.
(Mrs.) K. M. W. South Africa

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The Great Kanawha River

ON THE evening of September 16, 1971, four white men and an Indian guide breasted their way through almost impassable dense thickets to the shores of a great river. There they watched its waters hurl themselves over a twenty-two foot fall and heard their thunder echo through the surrounding hills. It was perhaps the white man's first sight of a curious river like the Thames at Chelsea, but had a fall that made a great noise. Sent out by Governor Berkeley of Virginia to explore the trans-Allegheny lands, they had discovered the Great Kanawha, the largest and most important river of what is now West Virginia.

Of course I have known scores of other rivers, some of them fairly intimately, but the Kanawha is in my blood and bones. It was on one of the Kanawha River packets that my grandfather journeyed from Cincinnati to Charleston, West Virginia, shortly after the close of the Civil War. Every summer for years I rode back and forth in the long yellow Chesapeake and Ohio trains that follow its course from Hinton to Charleston. I, too, like my grandfather before me, have ridden its packets. I have played in the hills hundreds of feet above it, walked the solitude of the old Indian trail that follows the ridges from which its southern tributaries take their rise. Only a few weeks ago I returned from another visit to its shores. Now industry has spoiled much of it for bathing, but not for the eye. It still makes a noble bend at Campbell's Creek, sweeping down the valley to the bridges that span its thousand-foot breadth at Charleston in beautiful parabolic curves. After supper its high, deeply shaded bluffs still offer repose and quiet and spectacle: the steamboat on its way to or from Pittsburgh; the show boat River Queen on its way up the river to Malden; river tugs panting behind a long line of coal barges; the lighted excursion boat on which the young people dance on Saturday nights. Idly one watches the peaceful progress of waters that two thousand miles below will enter the Gulf of Mexico, currents that connect the mountain-ringed city with the sea.

ONLY THE HUNDRED miles of river between Gauley Bridge and Point Pleasant are properly called the Kanawha; but, joined to the New River, which is really the Kanawha extended, the entire river is some four hundred miles in length. The New River rises in the mountains of northwestern North Carolina and flows first northeast and then northwest through Virginia and West Virginia. From its source to the Greenbrier, its fall is gradual, its progress quiet and serene. But from Hinton to Gauley Bridge, a distance of about fifty miles, it rushes down the steep slopes of the Alleghenies, foaming around boulders huge as houses, cleaving through canyons whose steepness and depth remind one not a little of the canyons of the Colorado or the Yellowstone. The motorist on the Midland Trail, who descends from his automobile at Hawk's Nest to view the New River Gorge some seven hundred feet below, is moved and perhaps surprised that scenery so impressive should be so little celebrated.

BUT A RIVER is more than sentiment and scenery: it is a civilization, a history, a storehouse of memory. The Kanawha Valley was an important theater for the rich pageant of Amer-

Early Snowstorm

WHERE has the orchard fled?
An hour ago it stood
rooted below the red
and hillside-climbing wood.

Now hill and apple-knoll,
bright maples and the bare
slant trees have vanished whole,
flown with the flying air!

FRANCES FROST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to:

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable in advance, outside of the United States, by mail order, postpaid to all countries.
Subscription rates: Three months, \$2.25
One year, \$7.50
Single copies, 10 cents
Cost of mailing Monitor: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries, 15 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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THE ETRUSCAN PORTA DELL'ARCO: One of the Old Entrances Into the Town of Volterra

ican pioneer history from that September evening when Captain Thomas Batts and his small party stood on its banks at Kanawha Falls. In 1749 France took formal possession of the lower Kanawha Valley, planting a leaden plate at the mouth "de la Riviere de Kanououara." Near the mouth of the river, too, was fought the Battle of Point Pleasant, sometimes referred to as the first battle of the Revolution. After the close of the Revolution George Washington surveyed and owned lands both above and below the entrance of the Elk at Charleston, being much amazed by a burning spring he encountered about ten miles above where the city now spreads itself over the hills. Daniel Boone hunted the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and the bear with which the valley abounded, settling first at Point Pleasant and later in 1791, at Charleston, from which he was sent to the Virginia Assembly to represent Kanawha County.

TODAY THE VALLEY in which George Washington fished and Daniel Boone hunted is alive with the roar and smoke of industrial history in the making: the hum of the wild bees has given place to the whine of the dynamo, the silent glide of the pioneer's canoe to the patient puff of the twin-stacked steamboat, the noiseless tread of moccasin-covered feet to the shrill, mountain-reverberated scream of the locomotive's whistle. The river locked, the bottoms railed, the hills coiled and bound by concrete roads—even the air above threaded with an invisible air line—the valley travails, bearing the natural resources that lie in her womb. The salt and iron, the limestone, the coal and oil and lumber and natural gas are all being mined and extracted; one of the latest ax works in the world turns out its fittingly pioneer product; plants pour forth bricks and tiles, glass and glassware, flour and feed, paint and paper products, sand, cement, and concrete. The chemists are especially busy. Day and night they study the uses of coal and salt, the dyes that can be extracted from the former, the chemicals from the latter. Up and down the river huge industrial plants raise chimneys whose height challenges that of the surrounding hills. Charleston, a village of a dozen houses in 1810, a town of two thousand at the close of the Civil War, is now a city of sixty thousand people. The center of one of the world's great coal fields bids fair to become one of the world's great chemical centers. Some of the drive and thrust of the Kanawha River, including the twenty-two foot "fall" that had a great noise, is harnessed, or being harnessed, to supply hydroelectric power for these industrial leviathans; the hundred miles of serene waterway between Point Pleasant and the head of navigation are being deepened to a nine-foot channel to better float the products of these plants.

BUT, IF LIFE in the valley is industrial, it is still agricultural in the hills. Back in the "holers" people still turn the earth with a plow and a mule, reap with a scythe, smoke their hog meat with corn cobs to make a corn meal, they too, are the inheritors of the pioneer tradition; they, too, remember the log-rolling, house-raising, corn-husking, quilting days of their ancestors—their exploits, their folk-lore and folk-song, their dialect. The river, the valley, the people await their chronicler of genius who will tell their story to the world.

HORACE REYNOLDS

A Jewel Merchant of Cameo Corner

HERE is Number 1, New Oxford Street. Let me introduce you to my old friend, Moysheh Oyved, of Cameo Corner.

Beyond the threshold of the smallest of shops Aladdin's cave opens, spreading before you the treasures of all ages, and enticingly laid out for your pleasure under glass, round the walls, and inside delicate Chinese cabinets whose drawers open like silk.

Showers of glowing beads filter the light through the five windows, wherein are crammed in rich confusion ikons and mirrors, necklaces and rare cloisonné, massive ear-rings and intricately carved ivories.

He was just back from Palestine when I last saw him.

For hours we talked. His conversation has the stimulating effect of an electric shock. Rapidly, shot with dazzling smiles and sprinkled with comic historical allusions, the sentences pour out, sky-rockets and Roman candles, scattering bright sparks in all directions. His eyes light up and shine as he spins unending images.

The precious moment has arrived. Moysheh Oyved slips two fingers inside his waistcoat pocket and slowly, slowly brings out the contents. He puts them on the marble table-top, cautiously covered with his hand, like a small boy who has caught a butterfly, then suddenly reveals his treasures.

SURELY, into few cities of the world can one enter by a portal so ancient as that of the "Arco" by which one passes in and out of Volterra. While all the gateways of this hill town in Tuscany are old, the Porta dell'Arco, the entrance to which most travelers come, is the oldest of them all.

Restored in part by the Romans, it was built by the Etruscans, nineteen immense stones cut to size and fitted together without cement (as was the Etruscan custom), sufficing on both the inner and outer side to form the great arch. At the summit of the arch and at its base, on either hand, project great stone masses which, though defaced by time, yet retain traces of sculptured work.

Volterra, one of the principal Etruscan centers, is of such antiquity that archaeologists claim it was the most brilliant and prosperous epoch to have been prior to the foundation of Rome. Portions of its walls of uncemented stone, originally more than five miles in circumference, yet witness, in their unyielding stability, to the engineering and architectural genius of this ancient race.

Apart from these walls and the treasures found in the town and neighborhood and exhibited in the Guarnacci Museum, this majestic Porta dell'Arco is the most interesting Etruscan survival in Volterra.

Today townsfolk and tourists, pedestrians, country carts and automobiles alike, still pass daily beneath the arch. It is no mere guide-book "antiquity," no derelict survival. Its surrounding masonry may have been restored or renewed, but the old archway, which has stood through unnumbered centuries, still remains a vital and integral part of the daily existence and usage of today.

Golden Birds

FALLING leaves
are golden birds
seeking earth's sanctuary.

MYRTLE GAGE

To Selworthy in the Rain

WE HAD hardly left Minehead behind us, and clambered up through the pine-woods to the crest of North Hill, before the rains began. For days we had looked across the Dunster marshes from the old gray stone manor farm, and planned to walk over North Hill to Selworthy.

From this ridge we should look down on Dunster and across the plain to the long line of the Quantocks. Toward the sea, our gaze would wander up the Somerset coast, past Blue Anchor, Watchet and Burnham, to where the Mendips slope toward the sea. I remembered Steep Holm and Flat Holm and how, as a child, those islands enthralled me, as I looked out at them from the big bay window of my grandmother's house below the Kew-stoke woods at Weston.

Today we would look across the Bristol Channel to the Welsh coast and the hills beyond; and, turning inland, would see the

purple hills of Exmoor, crowned by Dunkery Beacon.

As we passed beneath St. Michael's Church, perched on the hillside, and looked down the pathway of cobbles steps, so reminiscent of Clovelly, the rain began to fall—softly and steadily.

When we reached the summit of North Hill, there was little to see in any direction. To the southwest, heavy clouds rolled over Exmoor, and behind us the Channel was hidden in soft gray sheets of mist. But the delicious scent of rain on upland country, where the gorse still remained, filled our nostrils as we walked along the hills.

A shaggy moorland pony came toward us, and we stopped its rider to ask the way. His fair hair and ruddy skin shone in the rain, and the music of his soft Somerset speech so delighted us that we listened to his intonation rather than to his words, and tried to think of other questions that would keep him talking to us. When we continued our journey, we were little wiser in regard to direction, except that, further on, over the brow of the hill, we should come to three gates through which we must pass before we turned down thecombe to Selworthy.

The rider had given us little encouragement to believe that the rain would stop before we reached there; so we settled into a swinging walk, on watch for the gates which were to be our landmark. In time we came to the first—then the second—and the third, and Selworthy Beacon lay ahead of us. The rain beat unceasingly on the calm of gray stones; so we turned back down the hill toward thecombe, and followed a steep pathway through the dripping woods to Selworthy Green.

Tiny whitewashed, thatched cottages surrounded the Green. They were like nothing so much as the cottages of a Barrie play "come true." An apple-cheeked old lady peered out at us from one of the doorways. We were so wet by this time that we decided to visit the farmhouse farther down the road, in the hope that we would find a fire there. Yes, there was a fire in the kitchen, if we liked to come in, the little maid told us. Logs were burning in the huge open fireplace of the farmhouse kitchen, and on the table there was honey in the comb, and freshly baked Somerset cakes. There was also a little stool on either side of the fire. What more could two wet and hungry people ask or wish for?

Later, as we sat on a gateway in the shelter of the trees, waiting for the bus to take us back to Minehead, we looked up at beautiful Selworthy Combe and North Hill. We had no regrets that we had walked to Selworthy in the rain.

E. M. P.

Winning the Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE plea of defensive warfare is always foremost when the question of armaments is discussed. The futility of material warfare has been strikingly brought home to the heart of the world, and the almightiness of spiritual defense will be realized as the full significance of Paul's fundamental Christian statement is grasped and wrought into the entire fabric of our civilization: "For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds:) casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Cor. 10:4, 5).

When an embittered, misguided populace rose up against the early disciple, Stephen, and stoned him, what they really wanted to do and believed they were accomplishing, doubtless, was to end his Christian activity—to destroy the possibility of his message going forward to reach and influence the people. And in their dense ignorance of what constitutes life, and of the impotence of material methods to end what is truly existent, they believed they could by force abolish the active influence of the teaching opposed to theirs.

Stephen's thought, obedient to the Christ, the spiritual idea of sonship, was sustained in the true consciousness of man's at-one-ment with the source of all being, Infinite Mind; and when the carnality of so-called physical force was apparently about to work its will, he knew—as his Master had known before him—that Love alone is intelligence, and that such persecution could arise only from the people's unawareness of man's relationship to the Father. And he, too, prayed the Master's mighty prayer of forgiveness, that their act might not be charged to them. Faithful to the Christ-ideal he passed, blessing his enemies.

And then what happened? In accord with custom (Acts 7:58), "The witnesses laid down

their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." This young man was perhaps the most dreaded opponent of what was mistakenly believed to be Stephen's message. He obtained official permission to conduct an unrelenting effort to silence the entire sect, by force, as Stephen had been silenced. All the world knows now, however, that this same Saul, who was soon afterward converted, became recognized as Paul, one of the mightiest apostles of that same message. Of his experience Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook on Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326): "Saul of Tarsus beheld the way—the Christ, or Truth—only when his uncertain sense of right yielded to a spiritual sense, which is always right. Then the man was changed. Thought assumed a nobler outlook, and his life became more spiritual." She continues, "He beheld for the first time the true idea of Love, and learned a lesson in divine Science." He found how blind is the human will, how futile the carnal weapon! By spiritual means alone, "mighty through God," he set about casting down the imaginations of the material and counterfeit which exalt themselves against true knowledge. This knowledge is the scientific understanding of Mind's oneness, of man in Mind's likeness, and the real universe of true eternal ideas.

Is not Gamaliel, Paul's famous teacher, most vividly remembered today for his words of exhortation to reason and judgment, rather than the violence of physical means? Sane and powerful his words ring down the centuries (Acts 5:38, 39): "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

Mary Baker Eddy, through her discovery of Christian Science, realized that all material means and modes are unscientific and ultimately disappointing because they are fighting against God—that is to say, they are essentially opposed to the divine nature. Matter, either as cause or effect, is a complete contradiction of Mind. Each one's individual responsibility in winning the peace and final victory for all humanity is stated or implied throughout the teachings of Christian Science. On page 4 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy tells us: "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecimals in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating divine Principle."

From every battlefield, no matter which side may claim to have won in the physical struggle, must not the returning fighters and those who welcome them home still go on with the higher warfare to overcome every vain-glorious thing that raises its impotent claim against the purpose and power of the one all-ruling intelligence and perfect Principle, Love? Victors, no less than the vanquished, have still to bring into obedience every thought to the realization of man's true origin, his native realm, his rightful, undivided loyalty. This loyalty, as Christ Jesus proved, is united in one divine Principle, Mind, and governed by the universal law of Love. Strangely retrogressive it must seem, in the light of Christian Science, the Science of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." If reason, and justice, and patient councils shall not be vigorously persisted in, with ever-increasing vigor and wisdom of effort to bring and to bind all peoples together in the loving accord of true relationship.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:

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Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisać do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiego, Wiedza (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.).

Constitutional Amendment Urged to Ban Public Funds For All Sectarian Purposes

The question of keeping the church separate from the state will confront the incoming Congress in January in the form of a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, initiated by the American Minute Men, prohibiting the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.

Before this national organization, claiming nearly 10,000 members, had completed the final drafting of its amendment, machinery was in motion in various parts of the United States supporting the Minute Men in their next-session move. On the way to Washington at this time are resolutions passed by the Baptist Church state conventions of both New England and Massachusetts, unanimously endorsing the proposed amendment.

Asks for Support
Meanwhile, a circulated letter has been signed by nearly 1500 prominent persons, informing Congressmen of the pending movement against sectarian appropriations and asking them for their support.

Signed by 75 bishops of the Episcopal Church, 40 bishops of the Methodist Church and by 50 college presidents, the letter states the three premisses upon which the Minute Men take their stand. These are:

1. Sectarian appropriations are contrary to the American principle of complete separation of church and state.

2. These appropriations cause bitter religious prejudices.

3. A constitutional amendment would effectively remove an underlying cause of religious controversy from American politics.

Benefit of 15,000,000
The letter goes on to say that "to the benefit of more than 15,000,000 citizens we urge you to vote for the proposed amendment and to do all in your power to obtain its immediate passage by Congress."

As drafted by the Minute Men, the amendment would be similar to

the law that Massachusetts pushed through in 1917. This states specifically that no public funds of village, city or state shall be used for the construction or support of any sectarian institutions. In Massachusetts the law also includes private institutions. The federal amendment would prohibit support for sectarian institutions only.

A two-thirds vote in each congressional house is necessary to get the proposed amendment before the states for ratification or rejection. Once through Congress, the proposed law would be quickly ratified by the required 36 states, in the opinion of Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the National Committee of Minute Men.

"More than one half of the states already have laws prohibiting financial support for sectarian institutions," Mr. Batcheller stated. "While some of these are loosely drawn, their passage indicates national support for the movement launched by the Minute Men."

Changes His Opinion
At the time when the Massachusetts law was passed, Mr. Batcheller said he believed the states could adequately handle the sectarian problem by themselves. But when interviewed at his residence, 366 La Grange Street, West Roxbury, he had changed his opinion.

"Roman Catholics," he said, "have now raised their requests to demands for public support of their schools. Unless opposition is strengthened, an amendment incorporated into the national Constitution, the flow of public funds into parochial schools will shortly raise a national furor."

Need of Action
As indicating "the need for congressional action," Mr. Batcheller cited several instances of parochial school demands upon the public treasury. "In Ohio," he said, "a bill this year to appropriate \$3,000,000 for parochial schools got through the State Senate, 15 to 13, only to lose in the House, 86 to 42."

While no action was taken by the New York Assembly this year on a measure to repeal the existing state law against sectarian appropriations, Mr. Batcheller anticipated another effort next year. Illinois he cited as having already appropriated funds for parochial schools.

"Touch Entire Nation"
Mr. Batcheller quoted the Rev. Francis J. MacEwan, superintendent of the Roman Catholic schools of Toledo, Ohio, as saying that the "issue of appropriations for parochial schools will eventually touch the entire nation."

"As long as this issue is fought only on state grounds, it involves an annual controversy that is certain," said Mr. Batcheller, "to result in increasing bitterness. And after each state victory, all we have to stand on is the ground we held in the first place."

"An amendment can be incorporated in the national Constitution," Mr. Batcheller continued, "with but a small part of the time and effort now required in the states to defeat the regular attempts of parochial schools to stretch the public purse strings."

Rockefeller Reveals New Basis for Gifts
(Continued from Page 1)

oped by different denominational groups. What gives me pause is the tendency inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity instead of the oneness of Christian purpose. I have long felt that this denominational emphasis is a divisive force in the progress of organized Christian work and an obstacle to the development of the spirit and life of Christ among men. My faith is increasingly centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life and teaching as set forth in the four Gospels. I believe these principles can be applied with practical vision and spiritual power.

A United Church
If the Church is to go forward, it is to hold the young people of today who, generally speaking, are not greatly concerned about denominational distinctions and have a decreasing interest in sectarian missions and if their support of its activities is to replace that of older givers who pass on; these denominational distinctions are bound to face in the forward movement of a great united Church open to all who seek to follow Christ and to find in Him the abundant life. Such a Church will, I believe, meet the needs of young people and enlist their support of its mission at home and abroad. We of the older generation should not discourage them or be instrumental in lessening their interest by passing on the divisive elements of our present-day religion. Rather, should we work with them in relegating the nonessentials to a place of secondary importance and stand with them for the fundamentals of Christian unity, feeling confident that on such a foundation they will rear a Church far better adapted to the requirements of

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The Bible Comes to Britain

Christianity's Feeble Beginnings There Submerged Temporarily by Tide of Saxon Invasion—Unfamiliarity of Vulgate's Latin Led to Various Translations—Notable Work of Caedmon, Bede and King Alfred

OF THE half dozen translations of the Bible made during the first five centuries of the Christian era, the most important, when judged from the extent of its use, was the Latin Version, the Vulgate. As the church in Rome grew in power and influence, the Latin Bible grew in popularity. Jerome's work was far-reaching as a vehicle for spreading the teachings of Christianity.

While Christianity reached the shores of Britain some time during the second century of the Christian era, its feeble beginnings were submerged temporarily by the tide of heathen Saxons driving toward the West.

In 563, St. Columba, with 12 monks, founded a monastery on the island of Iona. Thirty-four years later, Augustine, emissary of Pope Gregory of Rome, landed in Kent and established a missionary movement which centered at Canterbury. The two movements, the one in the northwest, the other in the southeast, differed greatly in their presentation of Christianity, and ultimately came to grips in Northumbria, with the result that the movement begun by Augustine finally prevailed. The gentle piety of the Columban church was overwhelmed by the formalism of the Roman church.

Unfamiliar to Saxons
While the teachings of Christianity were brought to Britain's shores by the earlier missionaries, probably in manuscript form, the later efforts of Columba and Augustine were mainly responsible for the coming of the Bible in its Latin or Vulgate version. As this was in a language unfamiliar to the Saxon inhabitants, no less than to the native Britons, there arose among the common people an irrepressible desire for the Scriptures in their own tongue.

As always follows when a righteous desire becomes sufficiently general, avenues were opened for the fulfilling of this hope, narrow to be sure at first, but broadening as the desire grew, until centuries later a Bible in the English tongue appeared.

A persistent tradition has it that more than 12 centuries ago, about 670 A. D., to a poor cowherd, Caedmon by name, yearning for a knowledge of higher things, came a vision in which a voice admonished him to sing of "the first beginning of created things."

Although the vision vanished, he became, as he believed, divinely possessed of the power of poetic expression. The result was a form of religious poetry which was in fact the fountain of English literature. From this inspired beginning Britain traces her first Bible in the English tongue, however, did not appear until centuries later. Caedmon's work may not be described as a Bible translation, yet it gave to the humble people much of the substance of the Scriptures.

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In the tenth and early eleventh centuries, other versions of the Gospels came forth, mostly for the West Saxon people. At the end of the tenth century, Abbot Ælfric translated the Pentateuch into Anglo-Saxon; also Joshua, Judges, Esther, Job, part of Kings, Judith and Macabees. The reason for the delay in translating the rest of the Bible was due largely to the warlike portion of the history of the Hebrews was that he hoped thereby to stir a militant spirit in the people against the marauding Danes—surely an unusual use of the Holy Scriptures.

It is notable that all of these efforts to provide Anglo-Saxon versions of the Bible for the people of England were undertaken by individuals; in no case by the Church. Also it should be recalled that at this period the Scriptures were recorded only in the form of manuscripts. To be sure, thousands of these were produced by diligent monks, working with great skill and meticulous care.

Many of these manuscripts exist today, notable for the beauty of their illumination in many colors and the print-like beauty of the letters of the text. They are veritable works of art, bespeaking, as do the great Christian cathedrals of the Middle Ages, a devotion and consecration to the Christian ideals which found expression in willingness to undertake tasks involving a great outlay of skill, combined with unlimited patience. The Christian spirit today finds expression in bringing to the heart of humanity the import of Jesus' teachings.

Of the early efforts to provide in the Saxon language essential portions of the Bible, but few traces remain. The conquering Danes destroyed much of the evidence, and now most of the remainder has disappeared. But enough fragments are preserved to acquaint us with the character of the beginnings, which finally produced a version of the Scriptures adequate to meet the needs of the time.

The change of language from that of King Alfred to the present-day English may be seen in this rendition of the Lord's Prayer:

Uren Faeder this art in heofnas,
Sic gelaehd this nom,
To cymeth dñn ric,
Sic dñn willa sue is in heofnas and in eardho.
Vren haf ofer urelre sel vs to dæg,
And forges us scylda urns.
Sue uue foregæn seldugum vrum,
And no leofan vrid in cōstung all getrig vrich from life.

their day and generation than any we could build for them.

The Basic Truths
Relating this statement of my personal view and interest to present general trends, I am sure you will understand the action which I have taken. It does not indicate any lessening of my interest in religion and the Christian Church. On the contrary, it springs from a deeper and growing desire to encourage and further those united and nonsectarian activities and agencies which emphasize above all else unity in Christian service, love for God as he is revealed in Christ and his loving spirit, and the vital translation of this love into Christlike living. I am therefore seeking to use such influence as I have in emphasizing the basic truths common to all denominations, in lowering denominational barriers and in promoting effective co-operation among Christians of whatever creed. Definitely to support such co-operative movement seems to be the next step for me to take in that direction.

Religious Tolerance
Lest this explanation of my position be construed as a criticism of any who think differently, let me hasten to say that I concede to others the same right to freedom of thought and action that I cherish for myself. The Baptist denomination was founded upon principles of religious tolerance and freedom that permit the fullest co-operation with all groups in sharing the Christian experience and teaching. I am simply acting in accordance with the principles of that denomination with which I have all my life been so happily associated.

With the assurance of my deep appreciation of the consecrated, devoted service which the officers of your organization and the many organizations which it represents have rendered throughout the year, I am, Very sincerely,
John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Hawaii Gets \$21,200,000
Since Jan. 1, 1935, the Federal Government has spent on Hawaii \$21,200,000 for construction projects, maintenance of army and navy services and unemployment relief.

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1502 Main Street, Springfield

Hotel Industry Pledges to Work For Less Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—The hotel industry of North America, which a few years ago fought for repeal, pledged itself today to work for moderation and temperance in the use of liquor.

This action by unanimous vote at the annual convention here of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, followed a speech by Everett Colby, president of the Council for Moderation, a Rockefeller group.

Mr. Colby told the hotel men that unless something radical was done to check excessive drinking, prohibition would be revived, added that "72 per cent of the people voted for repeal, but today 64 per cent are dissatisfied with conditions."

Relating the story of his travels through Europe, Mr. Colby declared that a campaign of propaganda was being very successful in Russia against vodka addiction.

Prohibition Found Possible
Arthur L. Race of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, reported the results of a questionnaire among leading hotel men of the nation. As spokesman for these, he reminded all the delegates that "public reaction wiped prohibition off the books and public reaction can put it back again."

"Most of the answers indicate that our association should join with the moderation leagues now being organized," he continued. "We were leaders for repeal; now we should be leaders for law observance, clean politics and moderation."

Reviewing the situation in which "41 states and the District of Columbia have passed liquor laws, all different," Mr. Race declared that "only in one state did hotel men express satisfaction with their present regulations."

Politics in Control
"It is evident that the entire state control system is a political one, honeycombed with graft and political patronage," he said. "Where you find it, you find bootlegging more prevalent. A majority of such laws were patterned after the so-called Canadian systems, yet in one Canadian city alone our investigators accounted for 1700 illegal places."

"A lot of our problems today are the result of indiscriminate issuing of licenses right after repeal."

"Licenses literally fall into the hands of unscrupulous men, bootleggers and others who had been connected with the illegal liquor industry all through the prohibition era. In fact, today, in some of our large cities, some of the largest wholesalers and retailers were thriving bootleggers during the so-called dry days."

Rackets in Hotel Business
"I will even go so far as to say that our own industry is not immune from this undesirable class."

"The Federal Government is doing the best job it knows how to eliminate these persons who are not fit to hold a license. They need it difficult, as always, to put the finger on the key man. Your local authorities are the ones to blame. In the majority of cases, lack of enforcement can be traced right back to local political corruption. Political control is in the saddle."

Pier Boycotted
NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (P)—The Morgan Line's pier was boycotted yesterday by union longshoremen and truckmen on the ground that two packages handled by nonunion workers had been received there. The boycott, declared last night, failed to delay the sailings of the El Almirante for New Orleans and the El Occidente for Galveston.

Commenting on the present stage of reorganization proceedings for the company in Federal Court, and upon the city's investment of more than \$140,000,000 in high speed subway and elevated lines which might, he believes, be better fed by buses than by streetcars, Mr. Wilson asserted that immediate condemnation of the transit system should be a part of the plan for reorganization.

Rare Editions of Bible Shown in Philadelphia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Many historic editions of the complete Bible are on view now in the library of the University of Pennsylvania, in a special exhibition marking the 400th anniversary of the first printed English Bible.

The Aitken Bible, printed in Philadelphia in 1781 by Robert Aitken, under the patronage of Congress, is especially significant to students of American history. Accompanying it is a manuscript letter in which George Washington's desire that every soldier in the army should be given a copy of the Bible before going to his home after discharge from the army.

Kentucky Dries Seek Recount
ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 15 (P)—Charging drys were counted out in Kentucky's prohibition referendum Nov. 5, the Rev. J. B. Head of Louisville, chairman of the Jefferson County committee of the Kentucky Citizens Committee, told the State Baptist convention here Nov. 13 drys planned to sue for a recount in several counties. Complete unofficial returns showed Kentucky voted 62,061 for, and 315,641 against repeal of the Amendment.

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Business and
IndustryBankers Hear
Eccles Defend
Federal Policy

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15 (AP)—The American Bankers Association called for a halt in the Government's commercial and banking enterprises after an Administration official told the members federal activities have turned the tide of depression and offer the best hope for the future.

Sitting at its last general session, the convention heard Harper Sibley, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, express the alarm of business over the mounting costs of government and taxation. He deplored the punitive attitude shown in the tax and regulatory measures passed by the last Congress, the abdication of Congress of its long-cherished function of controlling the purse-strings and the apparent complacency with which an unbalanced budget and competition of government with private business was regarded.

Replying to criticism of the New Deal by previous speakers, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, defended government intervention in business, saying:

Eccles Points to Gains

"Contrast the dismal picture of 1932 with conditions now. Bonds are up many millions in quoted prices and selling at a yield lower than any in history.

"National income which fell from more than 80 to less than 40 billions, rose to nearly 50 billions for 1934. Although figures are not yet available for the current year it is probable that on the basis of present business activity the national income will be close to 60 billions—or about halfway back to 1929 levels."

After listening to the address the convention adopted unanimously the report of its resolutions committee which asked that the Government step out of banking and other business, curtail federal expenses, withdraw postal savings competition, and continue federal aid to railroads.

Mr. Eccles said Government activities offer "the best hope for achieving economic progress in the future," he cited as an example of past accomplishments the reduction in bank failures and bankruptcies this year compared with 1932.

Regarding benefits paid to farmers under the agricultural adjustment program, he said:

"Farm products which according to the index of wholesale prices had fallen to 46.7 in November three years ago and dropped as low as 40.9 in February of 1933, were up to 79.5 in September, 1935."

Asks Balanced Budget

"Farm income had declined to \$4,400,000,000 for 1932 as compared with an estimated \$7,000,000,000 for 1935, a gain of more than two and one half billions."

He said many other factors entered the picture, including an increase in building activity, the revival in the capital markets, increases in employment and pay rolls and carloadings.

Reporting restored confidence in banking and prevalence of sentiment that recovery is making "vigorous" progress, the resolutions committee report concluded:

"We believe that one of the most serious dangers confronting the nation today is the illusion which appears to be widespread among portions of our people that government expenditures are a cure for economic ills."

"Definite efforts to return to a balanced national budget should be the prime consideration of a sound national fiscal policy."

"We believe the time is at hand for the retirement of the Federal Government as rapidly as possible from the field of control and opera-

Bankers Want Government Out of Business; Balanced Budget

Commerce and
Finance

Federal Spokesman



Marriner S. Eccles
Chairman of the Board of Governors
of the Federal Reserve System

tion of the nation's industrial, commercial and financial enterprise into which it has entered so widely."

Attacks Administration

One of the sharpest attacks on the Roosevelt Administration during the convention came from Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City who said: "As long as the Government can get money without limit, it will spend without limit. . . as long as this reckless public spending continues, private business will remain in its cypress cellar. . . since it can not spend without using the bankable funds of the nation, it is up to us to declare an embargo. We must decline to make further purchases (of Government bonds)."

To these remarks, Mr. Eccles answered:

"The bankers, after all, have been the beneficiaries of the Government's intervention. The Government alone could and did replenish the supply of acceptable investments when individual borrowers were lacking and banks had no other profitable outlet for their funds than investment in Government securities."

The report, prepared by 18 of the nation's leading financiers, said increased consumer purchasing power had been noted but that unemployment had decreased only slightly with no advance evident in industrial production.

Brazil to Thaw Out
Commercial Credits

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Brazilian Government has moved to establish a credit to thaw out \$300,000,000 in commercial credits owed to North Americans and blocked here because of a dearth of exchange.

A bill authorizing the Government to enter such a credit agreement now awaits action of the financial committee of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. Joao Simplicio, committee chairman, predicted the project would be approved within a few days.

The agreement is contingent, however, on the approval of a reciprocal trade treaty between Brazil and the United States already scheduled for discussion in the Brazilian Senate.

Two-Cent-a-Mile
Fare in West Is
Made Permanent

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Their "granger" foemen of nearly three decades ago were right, the western railroads acknowledged in effect. They ordered the 2-cent-a-mile coach fare—once center of a historic argument—which they have maintained on an experimental basis since December, 1933, made permanent in their territory. It included all states west of the Mississippi River and Chicago.

After Short-Haul Trade

"We are getting back the 'short-haul' passenger business we lost to private automobiles and motorbuses," explained Hugh S. Siddall, chairman of the Western Passenger Association. "We have found that the old rate (3.5 cents a mile) was too high to meet that competition."

"Passenger traffic on the western lines has jumped 50 per cent since the new rates were adopted in December, 1933, in an effort to find a remedy. The spurt started almost immediately with the inauguration of the lower rates."

"For the first year, there was an advance of 40 per cent in passenger traffic. In the first eight months of this year, passenger revenues have climbed nearly \$6,000,000 and have accounted for the entire advance in total revenue in the West."

His statement recalled that soon after the 3-cent-a-mile rate was adopted by American railroads in 1896, "prairie economists" began charging it was too high, that the railroads themselves would benefit by a 2-cent tariff.

Lower Fare Opposed

The roads of that day bitterly fought "granger" state legislation for the lower fare, but Ohio led off with a two-cent rate law in 1896. Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and other states obtained the same intrastate charge on a wave of similar legislation.

"But conditions then and now for and with the railroads were quite different," said Mr. Siddall. "The 3.5 cent basic rate was established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920 after the Government relinquished control of rail transportation. Eastern lines generally retain it."

Van Sweringen To
Be Examined on Big
Losses by Railroad

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—O. P. Van Sweringen, Cleveland railroad magnate, and five other Missouri Pacific Railroad Company officials are to be examined next week concerning transactions in which the railroad suffered heavy losses on purchases of \$3,438,016 of its own stocks and bonds.

An opinion filed yesterday by a federal court special counsel, Fred L. Williams, asserts Mr. Van Sweringen is personally liable for the losses suffered.

The opinion states Van Sweringen, while Missouri Pacific Board chairman, acted without authority in purchasing the stocks and bonds on the open market in 1930 and 1931 for a subsidiary of the road.

An accounting was proposed to determine the exact losses, but market quotations indicate they will total more than \$2,000,000.

Mr. Williams, a former Missouri court judge, filed his opinion with U. S. Circuit Judge Charles B. Paris. The Missouri Pacific has bankruptcy proceedings pending in federal court to effect reorganization.

The opinion recommends that trustees of the railroad seek to have the subsidiary, the Missouri Pacific Transportation Company, recover from Van Sweringen. He said if the subsidiary does not move for recovery within a reasonable time it will be necessary for the trustees to proceed.

Utilities Take Steps to Meet
Holding Company Act Demands

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Despite the finding of Federal District Judge Coleman at Baltimore last week that the Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 is unconstitutional in its entirety, the utilities have been busy in recent months in actions either directly inspired by the act or having a close bearing on its purposes. Holding company managements were perhaps the least surprised of all those who read the decision, for they have consulted extensively with legal counsel and received opinions, which in some cases they have passed on to their stockholders, which were quite definite as to the unconstitutionality of the new legislation.

The act calls for three positive steps to be taken this fall either by utilities or their directors. Most important is registration, to be effected by Dec. 1. By this same date also every company which desires exemption from the terms of the law must ask for it. And by Oct. 25 every holder of an "interlocking directorate" was required to ask for permission to retain it, on penalty of surrendering it by Feb. 28, 1936.

To date nearly a month and a half of the two months available to the companies for registration has expired, yet not a single one of the large companies at which the law is aimed has registered. Only one small company, the Orange & Rockland Electric Company of Monroe, N. Y., has filed a registration statement, although, as Chairman James M. Landis of the Securities and Exchange Commission has pointed out, the commission has made the registration requirement so simple that it would take scarcely 15 minutes of a company's time to fill it out.

To Register or No

There was some discussion a month ago of joint action on the part of the holding companies, either to register or to refuse registration. The great differences between the companies, causing them to be affected in quite different ways by the new law, ruled out such co-operation. The officers of the different companies have been continuously debating among themselves whether to "put their head in the silk noose" of registration or to run the risk of the heavy penalties for refusal. Though the Coleman decision has greatly encouraged the companies, there is still no certainty as to what the leading companies will do.

The second requirement with which certain companies are now concerned is that of exemption from the pains and penalties of being a holding company, which the law permits under Section 2-a-7-B if the business of the company and its subsidiaries and affiliates is wholly intrastate, or if the company is primarily an operating company, or is only incidentally or temporarily a holding company. There have been a number of applications for exemption. Among the most conspicuous has been that of the Connecticut Power Company, the head of which, Mr. Samuel Ferguson, was outstanding in his opposition to the bill. The company severed its interstate hook-ups just prior to the signing of the law, and now pleads that the territorially integrated system which it controls is exempt from the law.

Exemptions Being Asked

Part 3 of Title II of the Utilities Act states (Section 305-b) that "After six months from the date on which this Part takes effect (August 25, 1935) it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one public utility, or to hold (such

position and the position of officer or director of any bank, trust company, banking association or firm authorized by law to underwrite or participate in the marketing of securities of a public utility . . . unless . . . authorized by the Commission." Application for such authorization had to be filed by October 25, or 60 days' from passage of the law. Applications came in very slowly but a last-minute rush brought the total to about 800. The Commission estimated that about 1500 such "interlocking directorates" are held. Presumably therefore some 700 officers or directors will resign their multiple roles by next February.

Interlocking Directorates

Utility executives were not surprised at the insertion of this clause in the law, and for two years the industry has been more or less actively disentangling its directorates. Harold Stanley, partner in Morgan Stanley & Co., resigned from the board of Columbia Gas last February, from Niagara Hudson in June, and from United Corporation in October.

Utility executives fear the worst at the hands of the commission in that matter of the 800 or so applications made for permission to continue interlocking directorates. The clause in the law is copied almost verbatim from the Communications Act of 1934. Heads of American Telephone, R. C. A. Communications, Western Union and International Telephone applied to the Power Commission for the privilege of continuing such multiple directorates under the latter law, pointing out how necessary and important they were for efficient co-operation in the industry. But the commission flatly rejected all applications.

Simplifying Capital Structure

Meantime the industry is continuing, perhaps at an accelerated pace as a result of the law, the simplification of its corporate structure. The stated purpose of Section 11, the so-called "death clause," is that of eliminating simpler utility corporate structures. Utility men state that the industry has been moving in this direction for three or four years. During the period of rapid expansion between the war and the depression, the legal and financial experts of the company were busy arranging corporate structures, sometimes of a devious nature, to finance the rapid growth of the industry.

In the last six years, however, the industry's expansion has been sharply curtailed, actual construction expenditures having fallen off from \$850,000,000 in 1929 to \$100,000,000 in 1934. The legal and financial departments of the companies have turned to the task of cutting out unnecessary corporate entities, simplifying the corporate setups of the systems, and eliminating superfluous intermediate holding companies where possible.

Another trend which has been accelerated in recent weeks has been the setting up of mutually owned, non-profit-making service units for the operating companies in a given system. A pioneer in this was Commonwealth & Southern. In recent weeks the Standard Gas & Electric system has mutualized its servicing by distributing the stock of Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation stock pro rata at no profit among operating companies comprising the group. Likewise Associated Gas has unified its servicing companies in one unit and sold the stock of this unit pro rata, at no profit, to its operating companies.

Wool Goods Slow
But Mills Working
At Capacity Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Sales of wool goods have shown considerable slackening due principally to unseasonably warm weather and the New York Wool Top Exchange Service does not expect that trading will resume until colder weather enables retailers to move stocks of fall garments and give them enough capital to go ahead with spring preparations.

"Mills more or less welcomed the lull, a large number having sold about all the goods that they can produce between now and Feb. 15," says the Exchange Service. "With higher wool prices expected and with domestic supplies running low, mill owners are reluctant to accept orders specifying delivery too far ahead. It is estimated that orders in hand now aggregate about 35,000,000 linear yards."

"On Sept. 28, the last date for which official figures are obtainable, unfilled orders for wool goods amounted to 43,575,000 linear yards, as against 31,892,000 at the end of August and 38,723,000 on the last day of July."

"Buyers are resisting the current prices quoted on wool goods, but cancellations are said to be unlikely as the bulk of spring goods was bought at prices considerably below current levels. Buying in the last ten days was mainly confined to fancy wools for women's springs coats and suits, mills booking orders for thousands of pieces."

"A number of mills were compelled to withdraw from the market, having sold up their production of these fabrics for several months ahead. Buyers also displayed a lively interest in new offerings of dress fabrics on which fair-sized initial orders were placed."

"Business on fall merchandise, however, was at a virtual standstill, unseasonable weather having reduced sales of coats and suits to very low levels. In order to move stocks of garments, a number of stores last week ran clearance sales."

"Mills continue to operate at capacity, and there is little likelihood of any change in weaving and finishing operations before late January. A number of mills are changing production to spring items, having just completed last deliveries on fall goods."

Up Go Prices For
Chicago Steel Scrap

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Steel trade advisers report an advance of 50 cents a ton in scrap steel in the Chicago market.

The increase lifts the range of heavy melting material to \$13-\$13.50 a ton. Inland Steel Company is reported to have bought tonnage recently at \$13.50.

Factory Employment
Highest Since 1930

Employment in
Manufacturing Industries
1925-1935
Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL employment increased by 350,000 workers in September, to the highest level since November, 1930, according to the Department of Labor.

The index of factory employment, with the 1923-25 average as a base, rose to 83.6, compared with 81.8 in August and with 75.8 in September, 1934. The net gain in 12 months exceeded 10 per cent.

Excess of Federal
Reserves Again Tops
\$3,000,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The weekly statement of Federal Reserve banks shows that excess reserves of member banks again passed the \$3,000,000,000 mark during the week ended Nov. 13, when an addition of \$75,000,000 pushed total balances to \$5,746,000,000.

This total, which is \$1,639,000,000 in excess of the corresponding date last year, was said by the Reserve Board to be about \$3,050,000,000 above the amount required by law.

Coincidentally, money in circulation which dropped off \$8,000,000,000 during the week, was in exactly the same amount as the reserve balances, namely, \$5,746,000,000.

Monetary gold stocks increased \$33,000,000 during the week, setting another new high of \$9,747,000,000.

The statement showed that daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Nov. 13, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,494,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and \$15,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

Moderate Increase
In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to \$855,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 13, representing an increase of \$16,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the week ended Nov. 14, 1934, were \$568,000,000.

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Higher Taxes

The recently enacted Federal Tax Law includes, among other provisions, materially higher rates on Gift Taxes for all estates above \$40,000.

These rates become effective on January 1, 1936, which is now only seven weeks away. Persons who wish to take advantage of the much lower 1935 Gift Tax rates by the creation of a Living Trust are therefore advised to act promptly.

There are many advantages to the Living Trust arrangement. Without obligation our Trust Officer will be glad to outline them to you or your attorney.

THE NATIONAL

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Take advantage of the
present gift tax rates
January 1, 1936 is the deadline

A NEW Federal Gift Tax law goes into effect on January 1, 1936. It establishes substantially higher rates. Therefore, if you contemplate the making of gifts you will save money by doing so now. The Government has allowed this period of grace during which you may act under the present tax schedules.

We shall be glad to discuss with you and your attorney the tax and administrative advantages that may result by making a partial division of your estate now through the creation of a Living or Voluntary Trust. Send for a copy of our new booklet, SAVINGS IN TAXES.



**OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY**
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

97 Credit Unions
Begun in October
New High Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There were 97 federal credit unions chartered in October, according to the Farm Credit Administration. This is the largest number in any month since the Federal Credit Union Act was passed.

A total of 714 of these co-operative thrift and loan associations are now in operation, including organizations in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

The list of new federal credit unions chartered in October includes groups of employees of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York; Sears-Roebuck Company in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Camden, N. J.; Western Union Telegraph Company in Philadelphia and Memphis; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in Boston, New York City, Buffalo, Albany and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Standard Oil Company in Baltimore; Prudential Insurance Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; Western Electric Company, New York City; American Smelting and Refining Company, Omaha, Neb.

The new organizations also include groups of employees of several newspapers, railroads, department stores, hotels, a university, a farmers' group, and other groups. Among the newspaper employee groups were those of the Kennebec Journal in Augusta, Me., and the Press Herald Express in Portland, Maine; Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dayton (Ohio) Daily News and Springfield (Ohio) News-papers, Inc.

Since the federal act was passed last year, the credit union movement has gained momentum steadily. Director C. R. Orchard of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration said, "Loans are made at the rate of 1 per cent a month, or less, making it possible to obtain a loan of \$100 at a cost of only \$6.50 amortized through the year."

**REPORT OF CONDITION OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON**
of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of the Federal Reserve System, at the close of business on November 1, 1935.

Published in accordance with the call by the Federal Reserve bank of this district on a statement of condition of the Union Trust Company of Boston pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

ASSETS

Loans and discounts	\$3,064,624.02
Overdrafts	1,291.36
United States Government obligations, direct and/or guaranteed	2,940,720.33
Stocks and bonds, and other securities	134,275.63
Acceptances	33,471.29
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	1,262,326.68
Cash in vault and balances with banks	3,143,138.44
Other assets	214,861.32
Total	\$11,396,610.09

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits	\$7,507,676.30
Time deposits	283,350.88
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	387,585.78
United States Government and postal savings deposits	169,900.00
Deposits of other banks, certificates of deposit, and other liabilities	1,086,194.94
Total of preceding items	\$9,334,713.90
Not secured by pledge of loans or investments	\$109,900.00
Secured by the pledge of loans and/or investments	9,854,813.84
Total deposits	\$10,034,712.84
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of this bank	33,471.29
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	7,819.77
Other liabilities	25,329.81
Capital account	
Capital notes and debentures: 2 1/2 per cent, 10-year, \$100,000 shares, par \$100	2,000,000.00
Common stock: 10,000 shares, par \$50 per share	500,000.00
Surplus	310,000.00
Undivided profits	223,137.63
Reserve for contingencies	10,261.75
Total capital account	1,239,399.38
Total, including capital account	\$11,396,610.09

Memorandum: Loans and investments pledged to secure liabilities: United States Government obligations, direct and/or guaranteed

Total pledged (excluding rediscounts)

Pledged: Against United States Government and postal savings deposits

Total pledged

I, William H. O'Neil, Treasurer, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. O'NEIL, Treasurer

REPORT OF A HOLDING COMPANY AFFILIATE
of a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, published in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Report as of November 1, 1935, of 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., which is affiliated with The Union Trust Company of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.

Kind of business: Investment Trust

Manner in which above-named organization is affiliated with member bank, and degree of control:

Consolidated Investment Trust is the registered holder of 8,968 shares Common of the Union Trust Company of Boston, of a total of 10,000, of which 4,981 are deposited under an option agreement to purchase.

Financial relations with bank:

Stock of affiliated bank owned: 8,968 shares—par \$50

Loans to affiliated bank: None

Borrowings from affiliated bank: None

Stock of affiliate received in name of bank or known to be owned by bank directly or indirectly: 8,968 shares

Other obligations to, or known to be held by, affiliated bank: None

Registered in name of bank, and held by bank as agent:

Other information necessary to disclose fully relations with bank:

Bank acts as Transfer Agent for stock of Consolidated Investment Trust, Roger Amory, Chairman Executive Committee and Trustee; John W. Lowe, Trustee; Wm. H. O'Neil, Treasurer of Consolidated Investment Trust are Directors of bank.

Consolidated Investment Trust does not have voting control of bank because option for purchase of 4,981 shares referred to above carries voting right.

I, O. Kelley Anderson, President of Consolidated Investment Trust, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. KELLEY ANDERSON, President
Signed and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1935.

WILLIAM H. O'NEIL, Treasurer
My commission expires June 27, 1941.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

(Continued)



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If you like cheese, try our Cheese Bread.
Makes Delicious Toast
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MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

(Continued)

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All Beef and Pork is Cheaper
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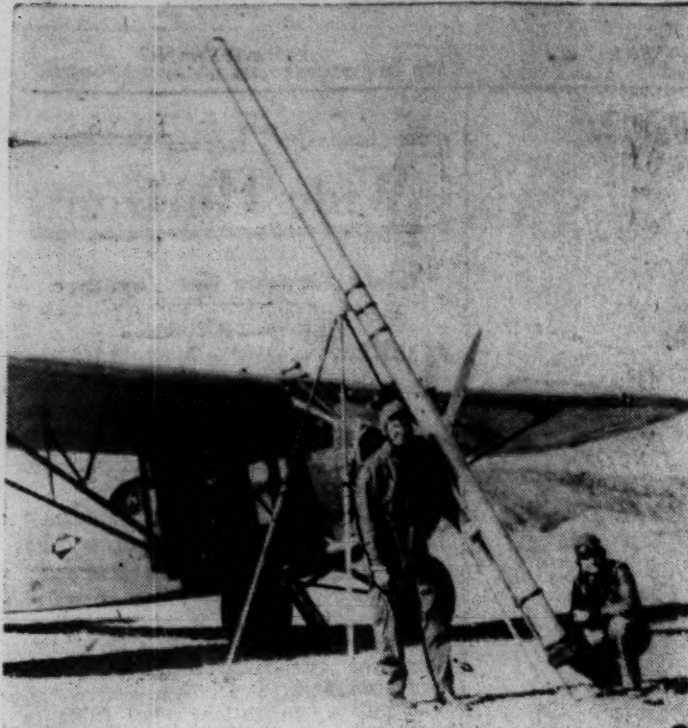
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of SOUTHSEA

IT IS A PLACE OF INTEREST - OF CHEERFULNESS and WONDERFUL VALUES

TAIL

Flight Pictured at Long Range



Wide World
George Magnus and Capt. George Holloway (Right)
Apparatus Used in Plane That Accompanied Balloon for Part of Ascent

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bureau of Standards Checks Meteorograph

Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Orvil Anderson, the two men who sailed into the heavens on Monday higher than any men had gone before, arrived in Washington yesterday to turn over their official meteorograph to the United States Bureau of Standards for checking.

The exact official altitude reached by the balloonists will be announced in a few days, when Dr. W. G. Brombacher, physicist, has broken the meteorograph seal and read records of pressure and temperature automatically traced on a smoked cylinder inside.

Meanwhile, both Anderson and Stevens cautiously refuse to claim a new record for their stratosphere hop, merely stating, "We rose to approximately 73,000 feet above sea level."

All during the flight the balloon was accompanied by one or more planes. In one was George Magnus of Wright Field who designed the world's longest focal length portable camera. The tube, 16 feet long, could be taken apart and quickly stowed in the plane. During the flight, the

accompanying plane landed at intervals to enable Magnus to set up his camera and make pictures of the balloon.

Immediately preceding the flight, the official instrument was sealed and suspended to the gondola in the presence of a notary public. The official reading will be supervised by the National Aeronautical Association, which will give it recognition among the nations of the world.

Interviewed at National Geographic Society headquarters yesterday, Captain Stevens predicted that the Explorer II will go more than a mile higher than its 14-mile record, if inflated with hydrogen instead of helium. He explained that it was safer to use helium with the new bag, but now that it had been given a test and has held together, it would seem safe to use hydrogen the next time.

As to how high he deemed it possible for men to go in a balloon, Captain Stevens ventured, "Man will never go above 30,000 feet from the earth's surface, unless scientific instruments are left behind."

'Bronze Age' Temple Uncovered

Where Abraham is reported to have built his first altar to Jehovah, Judith Krause Marquet, a Palestinian woman archaeologist has uncovered a temple dating back to 3000 B. C., the early Bronze Age. Found

in the temple were fragments of pottery, sherds allowing definite dating of the structure. The condition of fortification surrounding the temple reveal that the building was in use for about 1000 years before it was destroyed.

Ending Four-Lane Hazard

Many states are taking active steps to eliminate four-lane straightaway roads, allegedly "death-traps in disguise." Accidents on Indiana's four-lane road skirting Lake Michigan bring forth the statement that no more such roads will be built in the State without a dividing highway.

Light and Sound Weighed

Dr. Percy M. Roope of Clark University hopes to be able to announce soon, just how much a light beam or a loud noise weighs. The instrument he intends using when perfected, is an "ultramicrometer" which measures weight electrically. Dr. Roope contends that the force of

a noise or of light when it strikes a variable condenser can be measured, exactly though it were a bullet hitting a board. The practical value of his work may mean new fields for research in radio and telephone communication work.

Under Chesapeake Bay

Sailing from Woods Hole, the research ship Atlantis of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute carried several hundred pounds of TNT aboard with which to blast the ocean floor, to study rock structure.

There are two methods of learning submarine geology: one by sounding and mapping, and the other by blasting and dredging the rocks of the ocean bed. The second method is the newer and has been developed by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, research associate at Harvard University, who will continue his work with experiments in Chesapeake Bay.

'Crystallization' Denied

Comments which blame metals for "crystallizing" under strain and causing breaks which wreck trains, generators or planes are erroneous, according to the United States Bureau of Standards. Widespread publicity was given this "crystallization" theory, following the crack-up of a plane in a recent endurance flight. Metals in the solid state are collections of crystalline grains generally microscopic in size. When breaks occur, the fracture takes place along natural cleavage planes through the crystal grains. To the uninitiated, the break appears to have resulted from "crystallization."



By a Staff Photographer
Aboard the Atlantis
Research Ship Used in Blasting and Dredging Rock of Ocean Floor

Beyond Stratosphere Next

A concern, Radio Vision, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, plans extensive explorations of the outer air beyond the stratosphere, using a liquid fuel rocket. Technicians of the company hope to reach heights of 100,000

feet, their pilotless rockets carrying government recording instruments and a special technicolor camera. First flights are to begin from the Tobyhanna Artillery Range atop the Poconos.

Grip of Police on Criminals Tightened By Release From London Traffic Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON.—The net of Scotland Yard is closing even more tightly on criminals in Britain's capital city—thanks largely to the "Stop: Caution: Go" lights at road junctions. For these lights are giving Scotland Yard more time and men and money for the fight against crime. The numbers of point duty policemen are rapidly being reduced. The lights are saving London's police headquarters nearly £100,000 a year. In three years' time it is expected that this saving will be doubled. The maintenance of the lights is much cheaper than paying policemen for directing traffic. Every time a light ousts a traffic control po-

liceman £250 is saved. The lights cost about £50 a year to maintain. Full time pay for a traffic policeman is just over £300 a year.

This year 175 road junctions have been equipped with light systems, according to the United States Bureau of Standards. Widespread publicity was given this "crystallization" theory, following the crack-up of a plane in a recent endurance flight. Metals in the solid state are collections of crystalline grains generally microscopic in size. When breaks occur, the fracture takes place along natural cleavage planes through the crystal grains. To the uninitiated, the break appears to have resulted from "crystallization."

Freeing of police from point duty means that a redistributed force can take place. The force is growing smaller, but the proportion of police being used for the patrol of the streets and the prevention and detection of crime is growing larger.

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—EMERSON.

Worth Knowing

THE UNITED STATES HAS ONE RADIO FOR EVERY FIVE PERSONS—GREAT BRITAIN HAS ONE FOR EVERY 6.5 PERSONS.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Is That So?

5.

Check V True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. The possessive case of "brothers-in-law" is "brothers-in-law's." (True..... False.....)

2. New Jersey has more railway mileage than Wyoming. (True..... False.....)

3. United States Senators and members of the National House of Representatives receive the same salary. (True..... False.....)

4. The following sentence is not correct in every particular: "It was thought to be he who was given command of the Seventh Cavalry." (True..... False.....)

5. Philomena is a book in the New Testament. (True..... False.....)

6. "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" were written by the Rev. C. L. Dodgson. (True..... False.....)

7. Both of the following words are misspelled: laboratory, lavatory. (True..... False.....)

8. The southernmost tip of Spitzbergen lies farther north than the northernmost part of Alaska. (True..... False.....)

9. The Duke of Gloucester, who recently married Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, is the third son of George V and Queen Mary. (True..... False.....)

10. Raw linseed oil leaves an odor, but boiled linseed oil is odorless. (True..... False.....)

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Teddy Raised His Foot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was talking to some friends once about the much-debated Panama question. "You know," he said, "they claim I started a revolution in Panama. The truth is that there are always 50 of them there. When I was President I kept my foot on them. When the canal situation arose, it was not necessary for me to start a revolution; I simply raised my foot!"

'Happy Valley'

MANY think themselves to be truly God-fearing when they call this world a valley of tears. But I believe they would be more so, if they called it a happy valley.

God is more pleased with those who think everything right in the world, than with those who think nothing right.

With so many thousand joys, is it not black ingratitude to call the world a place of sorrow and torment?—Richter.

Children's Corner

The Nestlings' Stormy Ride

THE sun shone so warmly, the sky was so blue, and the air so soft, that Father and Mother Bluebird, after giving their babies an extra good breakfast and cautioning them to be careful and not fall out of their nest, winged their way across the smooth and shining river and away over the green fields beyond.

All morning the baby birds rocked gently in their nest, which rested in the fork of a maple tree whose branches overhung the waters. Little by little the breeze grew into a wind and by afternoon the storm clouds scurried by and the trees were whipped around.

Lower down on the bank of the river was a grove of stately pine trees whose branches now were being lashed by the increasing strength of the storm.

Suddenly, in the grove of maple trees, there was a snap. The branch which held the nest of the baby bluebirds had broken off and was now in the swirling waters of the river. If only something would catch and stay its headlong journey.

There was one pine tree on the very edge of the bank which seemed to be buffeted about by the fury of the gale even more than the others. Out from the bank a few feet were two rocks set close together, just a tiny crevice between them.

As the pine tree bent out over the water swept by the rushing wind, its lowest branches dipping into the stream, it caught sight of the branch with the nest of baby bluebirds rapidly approaching.

"If I could but save them," moaned the pine tree. Then, aiding the wind with all its might and main, the noble pine tree bowed its head before the raging wind and, making a supreme effort, caught one of its branches in the crevice of the rocks, just as with a roar and a swish the torrent brought the branch and the nest down the stream.

The great pine tree had formed a dam across the path of the baby bluebirds, and there, during the rest of the night, their nest was safely held.

In the morning, Father and Mother Bluebird were able to get back and help the babies out of the nest and along the branch of the brave pine tree, which all night long, by the making of its beautiful green needles in the water, had held the baby bluebirds safe.

After the storm, all the needles



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Torrent Swept It Down the Stream

of the pine tree seemed to glisten even more radiantly than usual. So beautiful were they in the clear air that the other trees whispered, "How we wish our needles were as beautiful!"

"And just to think there was a day when I was discontented and wished I did not have any needles!" said the pine tree softly to itself. But the other trees overheard. "Oh, tell us about it, please do," they cried.

And so the pine tree will tell its story in the next Children's Corner.

Daily Features

HE NEVER errs who sacrifices self.—BULWER-LYTTON

Bottle Baby



For Monitor Camera Club. From M. G. Schiveler, Jacksonville, Fla.
The Little Squirrel Took to the Bottle Readily, and Seems to Be Thriving on the New Diet.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought happiness. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Lot Cleaning

FOUR months ago, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Beeson came here from Seattle, facing a bleak outlook. He was unemployed. Today, the Beesons have become employers and hire two, and sometimes three, men.

It happened like this: When he first arrived in San Diego, Mr. Beeson obtained employment spading up a garden. He noticed a messy vacant lot near by and looked up the owner and arranged to clean it for him. Then he discovered that a city ordinance requires vacant lots to be kept clean. He obtained a list of vacant lot owners at the city hall and made a systematic check of them. So many took advantage of his offer, that he had to hire others to help him.

Before the Beesons found this new business, a lot owner might wake up one morning to find a charge on his tax bill for lot cleaning. Now, he can have the work done about 30 per cent cheaper with the "Beeson Lot Cleaning Co."

V. W.

What They Say

A New Beatitude

"Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from the wordy evidence of the fact."—Rosemary S. Forster.

Sauce for the Goose

"I have no right to build up a political machine as long as I deny that privilege to anybody else."—Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

Authoritative Government

"I Duce believes in just as authoritative government as Pius XI believes in an authorized religion."—Mrs. Jackson Fleming.

In Lighter Vein

Helpmate

A newly married couple had just left their parents and had gone into a home of their own. A few weeks afterward the husband lost a button off his shirt, and asked his wife to sew one on.

Later, he found that she had not sewn on the button, so he decided that he would remind her. He got the lid of the book-polish tin, bored two holes in it, and sewed that on the shirt.

When he came to put the shirt on again he found, to his amazement, that his wife had made a buttonhole big enough to fit the lid.—Tit-Bits.

At the Auto Show

Lady (to immaculate salesman): "There was something else my husband wanted to know, but he didn't like to ask."

Salesman: "But that's what I'm here for, madam. Any information I can possibly—"

Lady: "Well, as a matter of fact, it was the address of your tailor!"—London Opinion.

Making Certain

Her Wealthy Father: "How can you have the cheek to ask for my daughter when you are earning such a small salary?"

Suitor: "Well, you see, I didn't like to turn down my job until I was sure of your consent."—Humorist.



—Tit-Bits

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur F. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: We are amending our bylaws, and it is proposed in one section that "any member objecting to an applicant shall indicate his objection by crossing out the name of such an applicant and signing his own name on the list before casting it as a ballot . . . a member objecting to an applicant shall within 24 hours present in writing his reasons therefor . . ." Does it agree with parliamentary law to sign a ballot or give reasons for voting "No"?

Answer: An organization has a right to make special rules governing its proceedings, and these special rules supersede common parliamentary rules when they come in conflict with them. Such rules are, if considered sufficiently important, placed in bylaws which usually require a two-thirds vote. If this rule is not in conflict with state laws or with rules already in the Charter or bylaws of the organization, it would be legal. It is, strictly speaking, a modification of the ballot form of voting, the modification being to accomplish ends which the organization may consider beneficial.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 5)

1. False. Euphony demands an "of phrase"; for example, "This is the home of my brothers-in-law."
2. True. New Jersey has 2198 miles of railways, and Wyoming has 2036.
3. True. The salary for members of each group is \$10,000.
4. True. Spell the last word "cavalry."
5. True.
6. True. But he wrote under the name of Lewis Carroll.
7. False. The second is spelled correctly. The first should be spelled "laboratory."
8. True.
9. True.
10. True.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Understanding Hearts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.
A MOTHER who had been incapacitated for a long time had a son, in the last year in high school, a particularly bright chap; but his work during the long months when his mother was a shut-in, began to fall off. Discouragement, improper food, and lack of sleep, were some of the reasons for poor lessons. His teachers, knowing of his ability to do good work, and having no knowledge of what was going on at home, became impatient and showed it.

The mother sensed the situation. The boy would come home from school feeling downcast, but would try hard to hide the facts from the loving eyes of a mother who had, in the past, shared all of his school experiences. She had a friend, however, to whom she told the whole story; and it eventually reached the teachers in the school. A few days afterward the boy came home with a happy expression; and the mother, in telling her friend about it, said, "When I saw him come into my room with that happy look, I just said to myself, 'Thank God for their understanding hearts.'"

The boy told the mother how kind the teachers had been that day, so very patient, and not the least bit critical over his poor work. In due time he graduated. But those teachers will never know how happy they made a little woman, or what blessings she heaped upon their heads.

Brevities

El Paso World News: Naturally, Mr. Robert A. Taft, after a Caribbean hurricane on the run home. Sufficient unto the campaign year is the wind thereof.

Portland Oregonian: A strike of window cleaners in the East has been ironed out. After all, these fellows are accustomed to seeing things from both sides.

Crossword Puzzle No. 163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8						
9				10		
11						12
13		14		15		
16				17		
18						

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- 1—Eccentric doctrines
 - 2—A state
 - 3—Compensation
 - 4—Ill-bred fellow
 - 5—Preposition
 - 6—Thoroughfare (abbr.)
 - 7—Resume
 - 8—Unit of length
 - 9—Windflower
 - 10—Envoys
- Down
- 1—Stock in trade
 - 2—Crystalline compound
 - 3—The laurel-tree
 - 4—Jewish month
 - 5—Resinous substance
 - 6—Poisonous substance
 - 7—Seals of leather
 - 8—Limb
 - 9—Whitely saying
 - 10—Parent

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Friend in Need



The Adventures of Waddles—The Search for Pete Penguin



By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Birth of a Nation

IN THAT vast theater of nationalistic scene shifting which we call the Pacific, November 15, 1935, must rank as a decisive date. For into the delicate balance of powers in the world's fastest developing economic and political arena the launching of the Philippine Commonwealth casts a weight which must alter the course of history not only in Asia and America but even in Europe.

The eventual repercussions may not run directly from Manila to Washington; they may spread by way of Tokyo, Vladivostok, Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, Paris and London. If Japanese expansion goes south to the Philippines it may not go north to Siberia. But again with one foot on the islands the power of Nippon might be more firmly based for a push against the Russian bear which would surely be felt in the whole of Europe.

For the United States the inauguration of President Quezon definitely signals a withdrawal of claims to political power in the Far East. And it is vitally important that this abandonment of official imperialism in the western Pacific be accompanied by an equal abandonment of unofficial imperialism in the thought of Americans regarding that area. At a time when radio and air lines are bringing the Philippines closer to Washington than California was in the days before telegraph and railroad knit continental United States into one governmental unit this may not be easy. Had the railroads come fifty years later California might not have been American; had the airplane come fifty years earlier the Philippines might have remained American. Whatever our distaste for imperialism we must recognize what mechanical and commercial development may do.

For it was commercial forces which cut the Filipinos loose from the United States. This would be a proud moment if Americans could say, as President McKinley said, "It is their liberty, and not our power, their welfare, and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance." But the shameful truth is that what selfish interest in the welfare of the Filipinos was unable to accomplish in thirty years, the gain anticipated by certain American producers from shutting out Philippine products accomplished in thirty months. It was the political power of American farmers and bankers hoping to profit by excluding Philippine sugar and coconut oil which was chiefly responsible for this gift of liberty.

And in offering liberty with one hand Congress withdrew with the other the economic support without which liberty may be impossible to maintain. The United States has done a great work in carrying education, sanitation, democratic government and commercial development to the Filipinos. Most of the record is one to make any American proud. But even while preparing the islands for political independence, America was unwittingly making them more and more dependent economically. In the 20 years before 1929 trade between the Philippines and the United States increased 370 per cent. In 1934 Americans furnished 65 per cent of the Filipinos' imports and took 87 per cent of their exports.

Under the quotas and tariffs which begin immediately and will increasingly shut out Philippine products, the whole economic fabric of the islands stands to be seriously rent if not destroyed. Whether under such conditions the Philippine Commonwealth can maintain itself during the 10 years before the United States is to withdraw completely is a grave question. Whether in the meanwhile Japan will succeed in a commercial and political penetration of the islands is another question of more than academic interest. And finally there remains a doubt as to whether the development of air commerce, the shifting of economic forces which caused this withdrawal, or changes in the diplomatic and naval balance in the Pacific will make the United States unwilling to cut loose completely.

Do Coaches Promote Betting?

SEVERAL days ago newspapers throughout the country carried a statement made by John Da Grosa, president of the American Football Institute, to the effect that gambling on football results had developed to racketeering proportions. He attributed spread of the football gambling mania to some of the country's leading coaches who unwittingly promoted betting on games by radio-casting predictions of winners and scores.

The real fact is that the country has shown evidence of going gambling mad. It is sad to contemplate the spread of the mania into school and college football. It is to the interest of the nation that its coming men of affairs should be protected from such influences. One does not have to be a seer to foretell that unrestrained gambling in fields of legitimate athletics would spell the disruption of collegiate and other amateur sporting events.

One curb on this type of gambling is the fact that aggressiveness in evil is almost certain to arouse indignation which brings a revolt against evil. When gamblers openly invade the precincts of amateur sport they are playing with the powder of public indignation.

The British Election

THE British Government, seeking a new lease of power, made its appeal to the electorate at a moment when it could count on the nation's agreement on its foreign policy to carry it to victory, despite any differences on other matters. It has secured the power, not indeed by those crushing majorities which gave it an unexampled ascendancy in Parliament in 1931, but with ample reserves of strength, as far as can be foreseen, to carry what measures it likes during the next four or five years.

Opposition, so nearly negligible in the last House of Commons, is now stronger and more self-reliant, but that is not necessarily a source of weakness to the Government. It will compel it to justify its action stage by stage in Parliament debate. The Government will have to face more competent criticism; but the forces behind it, more alert in the face of opposition, will be likely to develop more team spirit.

The meaning of the expression "National Government" will be further modified. It is now sufficiently obvious that there is a real Labor opposition which, with a small group of Liberals, will be able to deny it the right of standing as a representative of all parties.

It has won its victory for several reasons. When all is said, its record between 1932 and 1935 is mainly good. It has steered the country clear of financial pitfalls. Its careful policy has restored confidence and facilitated a great improvement in trade, and it has found time for important progressive measures which have included the India Act and notable achievements in housing and slum clearance.

Whatever the Government's record this year it has stolen the thunder of its opponents by standing as resolutely for achievement of world peace through the League of Nations as any other party. Nothing can be said by its progressive critics about its present attitude toward Italian aggression and the League except that they would pursue the same policy more vigorously.

Mr. Baldwin has promised first and foremost to strengthen the defence forces. This part of his program, so pleasing to the Conservative right wing, would have aroused fierce opposition a year or two ago. But not so today. As much as the threat to peace which lies in great armaments must be regretted, British voters apparently have been persuaded that their Government's responsibility to the Empire and the League requires more guns.

The promise of measures of social reform such as extending the school-leaving age, nationalizing mining royalties and widening the scope of state insurance has been encouraging to those who are anxious about peace at home. The Government will continue to be accused of going too slow in regard to unemployment and labor questions, too quick in tariffs. But on the whole there is considerable unanimity about things which ought first to be done by any British Government, and it is a source of great strength to the present Ministry that these are things which it is either already doing or has promised to do.

Gems on Green Garments

ALTHOUGH it was well into November, and in New England, the day was warm and the soft west wind playing hide-and-seek among the pines murmured, "Come outdoors." And, because of the dampness, there still lingered in the house which the trees so protectively enfold a faintly acrid smell of smoke from the ashes of last night's fire log so that the fresh morning breeze was doubly fragrant.

The late dawn of autumn had been cleanly washed in a gentle shower of rain, too slight, however, to make wet walking. But as the baby pine saplings, clustered around the straight, tall boles of their parents, were lightly brushed aside, dewlike water drops sprinkled hands and faces with their cooling spray. The resin in the pine needles held captive millions of tiny globules of water and, when rare gleams of sunshine shot intermittent rays, they sparkled like gems on a garment of green.

It was pleasant to push toes through the oak and maple leaves and hear them rustle and crackle. Beneath them was such a carpet as neither Baghdad nor Kildermister ever made, soft mold and pine needles, made in nature's centuries-old loom, yielding lightly while mightily supporting. Emerging on to a narrow leaf-strewn footpath two girls were met. "One-way street," they smiled, stepping into Indian file. "They were probably amused at the garden rake I'm carrying," confided one of the walkers to the other, "and thinking what comical things city folks do when they come and live in the country."

The rake was useful. With it the leaves were gently turned aside every now and then, disclosing trailing arbutus plants. They held such delightful promise of the spring that is to come that all forgot was the winter whose snows will shortly lay another magic carpet deep among the pines that half conceal and half reveal the little house.

Black Blizzards

Book News of the Day

THE thesis of DESERTS ON THE MARCH, by Paul B. Sears (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, \$2.50), is that no agricultural community is, in the long run, self-sustaining; that, no matter what measures man may take to conserve productivity, he must sooner or later borrow fertility from some foreign source, either in the form of alluvial deposits, as is the case in the Nile Valley, from leguminous fixation of chemical elements from the air, or from commercial fertilizers. Even the valleys of China, where agriculture has been carried on for centuries under the most careful, self-imposed regimentation, are not independent.

Now in the United States, the processes of denudation and soil mining have, on account of our boasted energy and our powerful machinery, been so accelerated that we have in some localities robbed the soil of as much of its vitality in four decades as it has lost in some Asiatic localities in as many millennia. Prairie soil, for instance, denuded of its grassy covering, will lose by erosion as much substance in one year as it would have lost in 4000 years if left untouched. The process, in varying forms, has gone on all over the continent; along the Atlantic seaboard and in the hard-wood country of the Ohio and Mississippi, forests were destroyed wantonly, valuable and even precious woods being burned merely to clear the ground for crops. In the fertile valleys and prairies of the central West, practically none of the native grasses is left; almost every foot of soil has been put under the plow. Gullied hillsides, fields silted over or robbed by sheet erosion, overflowing streams all testify that all too often the American's right of possession has been the right to destroy.

But the dramatic phase of the situation came when the short-grass country, the so-called semiarid region, was plowed up in tremendous areas in answer to the war and post-war demand for more wheat. So long as the wet cycle endured this region was productive, and the use of great machines made it profitable farming on a large scale—until the depression began. With the recurring drought came the dust storms, the "black blizzards," casting a gloomy pall over most of the continent, depopulating large areas and rendering them worthless and a menace for years to come.

Thus deserts expand. Not only in the true arid regions; but "wet deserts" ensue in river valleys hundreds of miles away, flooded because the bareness of watersheds allows the entire rainfall to run off. Man's frontier against the desert is a thin line of verdure. If he is to survive economically, he must strengthen his outposts. Watersheds must be reforested, prairie lands must be resodded, range lands must not be overgrazed, fields must be terraced and dams must curb floods.

Dr. Sears presents the situation, with its social-economic implications, and the way out, in forthright language, always simple, often dramatic, abounding in memorable and witty epigrams. He is not merely a prophet of doom, but he does sound a solemn warning against greed and expediency, and pleads for a long-time policy. A book which no one interested in the future of America can afford to ignore. K. C. K.

Movies, Crime and Investigators

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The address of Henry James Forman delivered before the Conference on "Crime, the Criminal and Society," at Albany, N. Y., which was published in "The Wide Horizon" columns of The Christian Science Monitor, is founded, not upon the Payne Foundation studies on the "Influence of Motion Pictures Upon Children and Youth," but upon Mr. Forman's book, "Our Movie-Made Children." This book, which purported to summarize the series of twelve studies, was, in fact, published before the first volume of the studies appeared in print, and even before the manuscripts of all the studies were completed.

Recently an analysis of these studies and of Mr. Forman's book, "Our Movie-Made Children," was made by Dr. Kimball Young, whose review was published in the September issue of the American Journal of Sociology. Dr. Young is professor of social psychology at the University of Wisconsin and associate editor of the American Journal of Sociology.

Dr. Young criticized adversely Mr. Forman's book and declared that its publication had contributed largely to the "popular myth making" concerning the social effects of motion pictures.

The National Motion Picture Research Council employed Mr. Forman to write the book, "Our Movie-Made Children." Upon the letterhead of this organization appears the name of Dr. R. S. Woodworth of the department of psychology, Columbia University, as a member of the "National Committee for the Study of Social Values in Motion Pictures." Soon after the publication of Mr. Forman's book, Dr. Woodworth commented upon it as follows:

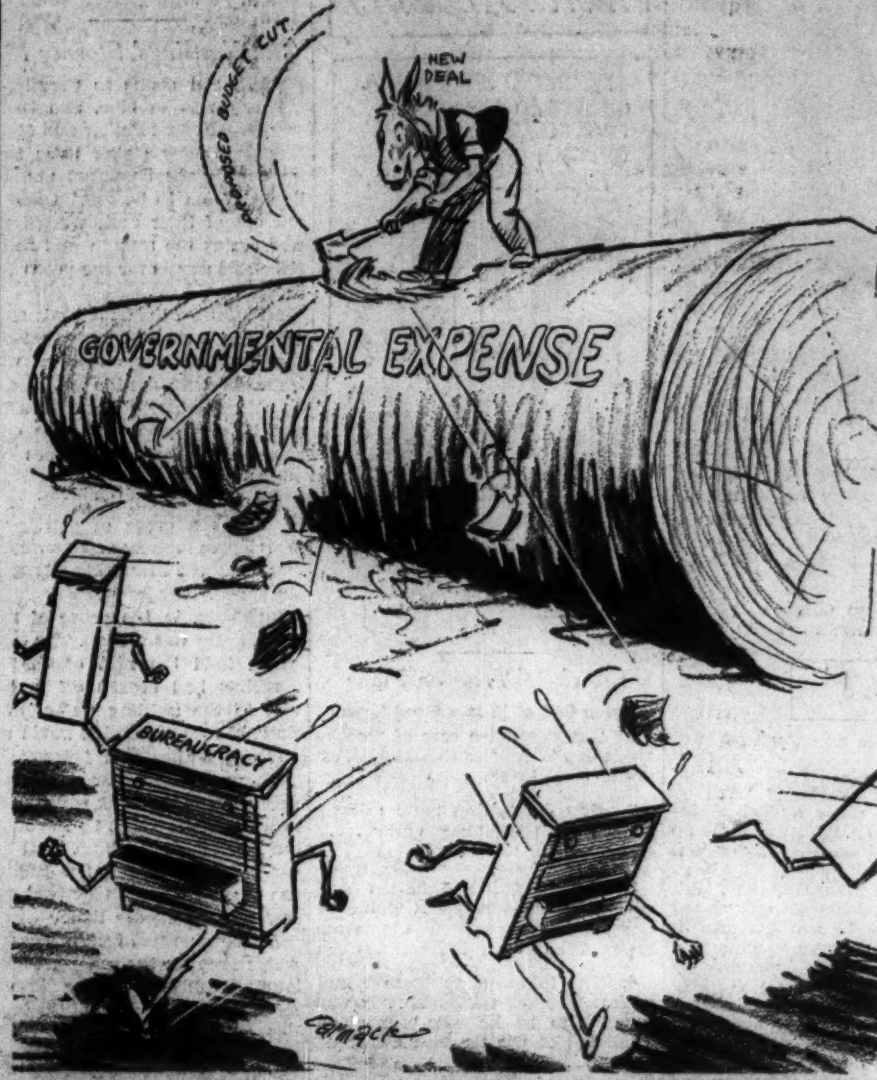
It is rather too bad that this popular treatise of the Payne Fund's research series came out in advance of the scientific reports. This book is valueless from the scientific point of view, and the reader cannot but feel that the author has followed his authorities. It is perfectly easy to see that this book is written to make out a case against motion pictures.

One of the Payne Foundation studies, was made by Dr. Frederic M. Thrasher of New York University in collaboration with Paul G. Cressy. Dr. Thrasher refers to the book in the following terms:

When I first received a copy of the manuscript of the book, "Our Movie-Made Children," by Henry James Forman, I felt that it was inadequate as an impartial presentation of the scientific findings of the Payne Fund studies. I felt that the publication of this volume would hurt rather than help the cause of good motion pictures.

It should be noted also that the Payne studies were completed more than two years ago, and that most of the motion pictures used in the research were produced prior to the year 1931. This fact was not mentioned by Mr. Forman in his address to the Gov-

"How to the Line and Let the Chips Fall—"



Medievalism in New Guise

OXFORD, ENG. OXFORD is showing more and more of the bustle and hospitality of a fashionable hotel. A rural peace used to descend on the University during vacation time. Only an occasional student stayed up after the end of term, preoccupied with some small examination, or waiting for the viva voce that follows the more serious intellectual tests. The Oxford presented to this becalmed scholar was one of deserted walks, a placidly flowing river, and quiet trees, with here and there a few elderly and dignified dons picking their solitary and unregarded way down the college paths.

This atmosphere of somnolence and peace was often referred to—how unjustly!—as "medieval"; yet nothing could be less like the bustling activity, the almost riotous excitement, for which Oxford, constantly engaged in conflicts between town and gown, was renowned or notorious throughout the Middle Ages.

But recently I had occasion to go back to Oxford during vacation; and I found that all the old medieval vigor and movement had returned, intensified a hundredfold. My first indication of this came when I asked the dean of my college to reserve me rooms which I particularly requested should be situated in a quadrangle from which the bells of St. Mary's,

ringing every quarter throughout the night, should not be audible. In this college there are at least fifty sets of rooms which fulfill such a condition, and ten years ago they would all have been empty at such a time.

But now, although it was vacation, the college was as full as if it were term time, and the only room available was one tucked away over the hall staircase. All the others were occupied by members of a workman's educational organization, and by delegates to a religious conference. Their presence kept the college kitchens working full time; and so it was possible to give a dinner party and a luncheon at a period of the academic year when formerly these important parts of the college organization would have been almost totally closed down.

This, however, was only the preliminary indication of the transformation that has descended upon Oxford in vacation. The real surprise came when, the afternoon of my arrival, I strolled over to the Senior Common Room. Now, the S. C. R. is a sacred spot. Casual visitors to Oxford can roam at will over nearly all its college buildings. They can view—with awe, let us hope—the High Table at Oriel for whose dinners one of its most famous sons left £10,000; they can, for twopenny, gaze on the august features of Mr. Gladstone in Christ Church Hall; they can penetrate into the schools, and listen to young men and maidens debating for their degrees with the examiners of the university; they can see a lock of Shelley's hair, and his rattle, in the Bodleian; they can do all these things, and more; but into the Senior Common Rooms of the colleges they must not enter, for over the entrance is invariably hung a card marked "PRIVATE."

The S. C. R. to which I bent my steps is a particularly famous one. It is haunted by memories of Newman and of Froude; in it took place the long discussions, over the nuts and dessert, that led to one of the most celebrated movements in the modern history of the Established Church. Knowing it to be reserved for dons and masters of arts exclusively, I expected to find it peaceful and almost unoccupied. But I soon saw that it was a hub of conversation and activity, though dons were as rare as snow on the equator. In the middle of the floor was a great space, and against one wall was placed a table laden with lemonade, ices, cakes, and sandwiches, and, most astonishing of all, in the smaller Common Room was a huge, iced, three-tiered cake, with a group of men and women round it, conspicuous among whom was a venerable figure whose flowing white beard proclaimed him the subject of the most imposing painting on the wall, the former provost of the college. At that moment a slim girl in a blue dress and hat dropped some ice cream on the £200 carpet, and I suddenly realized what was happening.

"If you go to Skye, you should certainly stay at Silgachan," a tall lady was saying. Of course, it was a wedding reception—the very heart and center of the college was being used for the celebration of an event which, not so very long ago, would have involved any don losing his fellowship if he were taking part in it as the principal figure.

Such are the changes that are coming over Oxford. These ancient colleges are being used for conferences, parties, receptions, social activities of all kinds. And, of course, at times, they still serve an educational purpose. H. H.

The Wide Horizon

When Farmers Get Together

By Herbert B. Nichols

THE farm is nature's original chemical laboratory in which plants as manufacturing chemists transform earthy mineral salts and gases into food. They are the most efficient, uncomplicated public servants in the world.

To make them even more useful, men began, early in Neolithic times to separate cereals and grains from other grasses and to develop vegetables from botanical groups of legumes and tubers. Since then the rise of every civilization in history has been attendant upon wisdom and organization in agriculture. Conversely, the fall of civilizations from India to Egypt and from Mesopotamia to Mexico have had as a contributing factor, attempts to outrun nature, to abuse her gifts, to shift the bulk of population to urban centers and by juggling markets live at the expense of rural areas until these were stripped of their wealth. Sand or jungle-covered mounds today bear mute testimony to such lack of foresight in past centuries.

That is why some farmers, and in particular National Grange members, urge speedy retraction of the government's emergency farm program based as it is upon an economics of scarcity.

They ask for a new setup of agricultural benefits in which the farmers shall be aided chiefly in helping themselves. This feeling toward the AAA, The Christian Science Monitor anticipated, and hence it labeled its 1935 review of farm problems—"Helping the Farmer Help Himself."

The cardinal need is for better coordination between farm activities and industrial activities. Until there is greater harmony between the two there can be no lasting prosperity. Both are interdependent. It would seem therefore that the five-point program suggested at the Grange annual convention this week, is aimed at meeting such a prerequisite. Briefly, the solution the farmer offers is (1) maintain fair prices for farm products (2) shorter hours and fair wages for labor (3) honest profits for legitimate business (4) taxation based on ability to pay, and (5) use of "co-operation" and collective bargaining to protect the weak.

That is why the farmers have taken so heartily to co-operative movements sponsored by the Grange. Co-operative buying and selling to procure for individuals the same benefits corporate concerns enjoy, is spreading rapidly throughout the United States, particularly in the plains region. Those who feel the farmer to be in danger of becoming a peasant upon our soil need have no fear, for while civilizations of the past fell in slavery to "big business," farmers today are better educated. They are intelligent men who can combine their dollars, their brains and their productive powers along lines of mutual benefit to all parties. Such unselfish activity is unbeatable.

The co-operative stores, owned by and operated for their customers and likewise the co-operative farmer's produce markets are too commonly known for illustrations. A movement not so familiar to most is the livestock shipping associations consisting of small ranchers owning from 5 to 200 or 300 head of hogs or cattle. Whereas meat packers formerly sent their agents out to travel from door to door buying the pick of the herds at bottom prices, leaving the "second grade" animals on the rancher's hands, now such buyers must deal with the pool head and either buy all the meat in the neighborhood or go home empty-handed. He can no longer pick the best and leave the rest as culls. On the other hand, this arrangement leaves the burden of maintaining high quality stock in the pool entirely up to the shipping association.

It has taken the farmer several years to appreciate the fact that the advantages gained by "big business" over him have been brought about largely through superior organization. Today the farmer no longer raises his own motive power as in the horse and buggy age, neither is his farm self-sufficient.

Consequently, if he would get his just share of the wealth he helps to build, and if he would make good his campaign for an "honest dollar" he must meet organized industry with organized agriculture. Once this has been accomplished along the lines of co-operative venture, already visualized, agriculture will become not only industry's equal in bargaining power but an equal source of strength to the national economy.

Mirror of Opinion

Sensible Decision

A YEAR ago last spring a Michigan youth drove his automobile into a group of pedestrians and killed two people, the parents of five children. Charges were brought against the youth, and just recently a final disposition of his case was made.

Under a court order, he must pay \$10 a week toward the support of the five orphaned children for five years. He must not drive an automobile again, and under no circumstances may he purchase liquor. The court put him on probation to make sure that these orders would be carried out.

Here is a disposition of a traffic case which seems to be highly sensible. The young motorist is getting enough in the way of punishment, surely, to impress on motorists generally the need for caution.

Being kept away from liquor and automobiles, he won't repeat his offense. Meanwhile, he is compelled to render a substantial financial aid to the dependents of his victims. The whole might well set a precedent for similar cases elsewhere.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal.